"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,065—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC BOOKE

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†*	SIAM	3609	600	H. T. Weighell	..26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4139	600	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3609	600	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	600	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3609	600	H. T. Weighell	..22rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4139	600	E. Crewe	30th "
†*	ASSAM	3609	509	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4913	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†*	SIAM	3609	600	H. T. Weighell	..21st "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	..28th "
†*	ASSAM	3609	509	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† *These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beckdinger	4,070	710	1st June 1893.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,250	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,367	300	9th July "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. May, 20, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wasta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1893. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH"	Swan	3190	27th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1893. Agents.

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GOOD AFTERNOON: Have you tried KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE?

Kind hearts, the gentle poet told
E'er yet the century grew old,
More precious are than coronets;
Perhaps; and there's no diadem fair
So precious as a Head of Hair.

He of whose thick luxuriant locks
Anacreon, amorous minstrel, told
In vain at him misfortune mocks—
Rejoicing, happy, free, and bold.

Daphne and Chloe, Mab and Kate,
On him their kindest looks bestow;
Unwounded by the shafts of Fate
Cheerful he meets all winds that blow.
Hyperion's self, Jove's front, Apollo's beauty rare
Enchant in vain without luxuriant hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, KEMP & Co., Limited, Bombay

"Keep your hair on!"
[Popular saying.]

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CONES
To drive away
MOSQUITOS.

COMPOSED of Vegetable Ingredients only and absolutely harmless to men and animals, agreeably perfumed; easily lighted; and invaluable when you want a quiet read.
Price Re. 1 per Box of 18.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE SHAPES "FOR '93."

OUR NOTED FELT HATS,
LIGHT, STRONG, UNDER 4 ozs.

BROWNS, BLACK. | Rs. 7-14.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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As sold by TREACHER and Co., is one of the PUREST and most WHOLESOME WHISKEYS before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is imported BY THEM ALONE and cannot be procured ELSEWHERE.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has acquired a reputation throughout India, which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere COMMENDED by the most COMPETENT JUDGES.

HIGHLAND MALT

Is what it pretends to be—A GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY, neither Doctored nor Coloured.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

Sole Agents:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
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NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
VARSITY CAPS | Rs. 8-8.

STRAW HATS. Rs. 2-8.

THORPE & CO. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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(In Pamphlet form),
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort.....From Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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CALCUTTA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Doubles, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ROSETTA,"
OF
LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES
No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.
"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.
"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.
Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

☞ Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ½lb. each, Rs. 1-4 per tin.
PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT"
TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each, Rs. 4, per lb.
OGDEN'S "NAVY CUT"
in ½lb. tins, Hermetically sealed, Re. 1 per tin.
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar, Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
"LA HOJA, Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

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BOMBAY.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztela E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOOKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
CH. DE CAZANOVE, AVIZE
(Champagne).
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque..... at Rs.	70	Per Doz.	Quarts.		
Carte Blanche	,,	,,	56	,,	,,
Carte Noire	,,	,,	49	,,	,,
Carte Bleue	,,	,,	43	,,	,,
Clos De Avize	,,	,,	36	,,	,,
Avize Mousseue....	,,	,,	35	,,	,,

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.,
OR
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

[illegible] બેઝાદની શ્રા.
& c. (HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Castle's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

(The First Time in Bombay),

"LES MANTEAUX NOIRS."

Libretto by HARRY PAULTON, the funniest ever written.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

FRERE ROAD.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF P. & O. S. S. SUTLEJ

Will be given in the above Institute on

TUESDAY, 30th May, at 9 P. M., sharp.

Admission, Front Seats, Rs. 1, and Second Seats 8 As.

Proceeds for the Benefit of the Institute.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 23, 1893. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex S. S. SINGAPORE, last September Voyage, ARRIVED in general average, are hereby informed that the Average STATEMENT is already made out, and consequently they are requested to apply for refund, &c.

F. BRANCHI,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED, for the Twin-Screw Tug "Richmond Crawford," a First-Class ENGINEER, as also a First-Mate for Commanding the Vessel. Must be European and not more than 30 years of age. No quarters ashore provided. For terms Apply to the PORT ENGINEER, Manora, Karachi.
Manora, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that NARAYEN RAMCHUNDER KOLATKER has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to JEVANJEE DORABJEE COOPER, any person or persons having any claim against or to the undermentioned property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at his House, No. 6, Pitha Mohalla, Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen Days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered waived:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Andheri Thoka ground of Mr. Byramjee Jijibhoy.

JEVANJEE DORABJEE COOPER.
Bombay, May 25, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES:—

	Tons.	cwt.
9" C. I. Spigot and Socket Pipes.....	72	0
6 do.	70	0
3 do.	42	0
2 W. I. Pipes	0	18
1" do.	8	0

The Pipes to be delivered in Railway Trucks at Bombay, Madras or Bangalore.

Tenders must reach the office of the Undersigned before noon of 10th June next.

The covers should be headed "Tenders for C. I. and W. I. Pipes."

Specification and any further information required may be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Resident Engineer, Hubli, Division.
Dharwar, 22nd May 1893.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... ... ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

CUMMERBANDS.—China Silk Cummerbands in any Colour, 4 yards long, Rs. 6-8; Rib Silk Cummerbands, plain or pleated with hooks for fitting close to body for Mess Wear, Rs. 7-8. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—DURSHEDJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Baillwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJUS'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES.—Dawson's, Red Currants and Rhubarb, each 8 as; Blackberries &c, 9 as; Plums, Raspberries, and Gooseberries, 10 as; Cherries and Cherries and Currants, 11 as; Greengages, 11 as. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

KHANDALLA or LONAULI, furnished BUNGALOW wanted for two Weeks, from end of this week. Address stating terms "C," care of this Office.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to fit up and work a Ginning Factory. Candidates to apply to H. H. the THAKORE SAHEB of Wadhwan, with testimonials.

WANTED, a BILLIARD TABLE. Apply with details to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, Deccan Club, "Hirabaug, Poona."

WANTED, a European or Native PARTNER, with a Capital of Rs 20,000, for a good and well-going concern of 15 years' standing. Apply to "ALPHA," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a RESIDENT GOVERNESS to take charge of 2 Children and teach them English, &c. Apply to Mrs. K. M. HEERAMANEK, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, WANTED, FOR A RAILWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Must have thorough knowledge of Railway Capital and Revenue Accounts, General Audit Work and Exchange Transactions. Age should not exceed 35 years.—Address, Secretary, Central Argentino Railway Company, Limited, 85, Palmerston Buildings, London, E. C., England.

FOR SALE.—"MACHINERY for GAS ILLUMINATION. For particulars apply to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Wadhwan.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we feel confident they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS.—A Most Splendid Selection of Plateware suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents, Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards, from As. 6 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection respectfully invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Buader, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

TEA.—Every one says, his TEAS can be exchanged. But we say our Teas can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunelio Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 29th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkata...—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co and SAVANI & Co. at Re.1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, as follows:—

1 Case Gent's and Ladies' Brown Leather Lace Boots, a collection of Japanese silk handkerchiefs, gold embroidered curtains, and screens, Beads and Reals, screens, flower vases.
1 Case Gladstone bags, 20, 24, 24 and 28" very superior and Brown Leather.
4 Sweet toned Music Boxes.
3 Fireproof Iron Safes, Single and Double Doors, on account of Kudurbhoy Esmailjee.
2 Cases chromo pictures.
On account of Soolamanjee Esajee.
1 Case choromo pictures.
On account of the concerned.
Furniture consisting of mirror-door cupboards, bentwood chairs.
1 Case boys' Jersy and washing suits, caps, socks and stockings &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 26, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DUKARWADI, GIRGAUM

Under instructions from Mr. Kashinath Wishwanath, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Shricrushna Nanabhoy, Janardhun Nanabhoy, Shamrao Nanabhoy and Yadavrao Nanabhoy and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th day of November, 1892, Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th day of May instant, at 4-30 p.m. o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the land, hereditaments and premises hereunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Dookerwadi, on Girgaum road, in the Island of Bombay, which said land containing by admeasurement 102 8-9 square yards, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Municipality under C ward No. 3662 and 3663, Street Nos. 14, 16 and 1, and are bounded on the east by the property of Govind Narayen and Brothers, on the west by the property of Bapujee Bajeerao and Brothers, on the North by the said Dookerwadi Lane, and on the south by the property of Moroba Shridhur.

For any further particulars regarding the property or the conditions on which the same will be sold application should be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, the mortgagee's attorneys or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 26, 1893. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON RAILS, PIPES, ANCHORS, WHEELS, HOOP IRON, BOLTS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pasta Gully, Middle Colaba, near the Jute Mill, a large quantity of iron, suitable for ship chandlers, consisting of pipes, rails, cotton openers, single and double blocks, cast-iron screws, nuts, bolts donkey pump, 24 and 5 branched anchors, wrought iron bars, hoop iron wheels with axles, and many other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong bay waler mare, 8 years, very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 pony cart, with grey pony and harness.
1 bay Arab Horse, 15 and 3, thoroughly broken to harness.
1 fine young Cow, 5 years old.
1 second-hand 4 seated open carriage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate 12 bore D B B L Gun, by Rigby, with case and fittings, two Safety Bicycles, The Rhoda and Rinel, Coventry make, quite new with latest improvements, one fowl and pigeon house, (English design) portable, built of scantlings and corrugated iron containing fowls and about 100 pigeons of different sorts, large size iron water tanks, very handsome Chiaa and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table lamps, &c., the property of H. H. HOYLES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture and a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, plated, glass, and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting ferns of various sorts, palm, standard roses, lilies, anthuriums, crotons, &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 26, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE AT

The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society, of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of the Society consisting of lamps, games of sorts, albums, trunks, portmanteaux, pictures, hardware, hosiery, Apjiwalli, paint, oilmanstores, wines, glass show cases, cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF DAMAGED COAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder by order of the Insurance Office concerned.

About 536 tons Davison's West Hartley Coal, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and colored piece goods and the following:—

1 photographic camera with lens, &c.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases each containing 25 five lb tins golden petrosaline.
2 drums paint remover.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Pooranchund and Permseridass of Cawnpore,—
895-3080—1 case 12 pieces flowered silk, 395 yards.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle (Fort Trust Old Office, opposite Kemp & Co.) Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial black and teakwood dining and bed-room furniture, very rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned upright pianoforte, by Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand with cabinet, first-rate wind-proof lamps, &c., the property of C. J. Vernon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under Instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of barrels, boxes, cottage, felt, leather pieces, yokes, mamcottees, steel, iron, leather chippings, &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 2 p. m.—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of various descriptions, pawlins and gunny bags, &c., in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 26, 1893.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Single Copies, Re. 1 per year; specimen copies gratis.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 Tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for prompt delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned D. V. D'SOUZA and B. C. COOPER, carrying on business as TEA and CIGAR MERCHANTS, at No. 16, Church Gate Street, Fort, under the style of D. V. D'SOUZA & Co., has been this day DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent. The Undersigned B. C. Cooper has no interest or concern whatsoever in the business that may be carried on or continued hereafter by the said D. V. D'Souza, under the name of D. V. D'Souza or otherwise.

D. V. D'SOUZA,
B. C. COOPER.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1893.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Company's Office, Hunnuman Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts made up to 28th February, 1893.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Secretaries and Managers may bring forward before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
LIDBETTER and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1893.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort North and South, Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.
East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghoraupdeo Roads.
North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.
West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 10th, 1893, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1893:—

I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II.—Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
III.—Clothing.
IV.—Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I, II, and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required regarding miscellaneous stores, oils, or clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed—
Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.
Agent's Office: Dharwar, 13th May, 1893.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.....	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:

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PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected,
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

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12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	(93)
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divdend.	
Allcock Ashdown	1,000	250	200	10	270
Back Bay Baths	700	50	150	7½	190
Bedford Pier	500	50	50	12	40
Bombay Press	4,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	265xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	300	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
Jah Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3½
Martin & Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fireing. Flour Mills	250	9,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	...	10
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25		18½ Exd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,401
Alliance	2,500	00	all	Rs. 25	515
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	605
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	690
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	105
Jewraz Baloo	4,000	1,000	1,000	35	845 x d
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 x d
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7·5
Kessu & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Kunjee	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Leopold	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lord Reay Mfg					
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Maduxnee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610 x d
Ravi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,401
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Sonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560 xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Spinning Co.	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	407
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	483
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	905	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	270
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent 104 9-16
Four-and-a-half per cent. ..... 106 nom
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans 117
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ..... ½ nom.
City of Paris Loans ..... nom.
Port Trust Bonds 104
New Loan 103½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16·5
Carolus	„	227
Mexican Dollars	„	222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	318
Bar Silver	„	106-7
Gold Leaf	„	25-14
Bar Gold, English	„	26
Bar Australian	„	25-13
Bar Bombay	„	26
Bar Pekin	„	25-4.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 3¼d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 19-32d.
Do. do.	2 Months sight		1s. 2 23-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 2¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2 13-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. ¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3d.
France	8 Do.	do.	1·25½
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1·57½
Calcutta	At sight		100
Do.	60 days	do.	98½
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do.	99½
China	60 days	do.	217

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.
New Great Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Chinchpogly, 2 p. m.
Second Meeting of the Bombay Revolver Club, Churchgate Station, 4-15 p. m.
Departure of the English Mail.
Willard's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 27th instant.

PICK-POCKET.—Bhowanidass Doolubdass, a merchant, reports to the police, that on Tuesday last, while he was standing in Shaik Memon Street, his pocket, containing Rs. 50 in currency notes and cash, was picked by somebody.

FOUND ON THE ROAD.—A girl, aged about seven years, was found wandering on the Dockyard Road, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday last, by a man, named Alfred Louis. The girl is now at the Head Police Office, Byculla.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. H. Calder, 3rd officer of the s. s. Windsor, now lying in the harbour, reports to the police the theft of a silver watch and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 50, from his cabin, the door of which had been left open between 9 a.m. and 11-15 a.m., on Wednesday morning.

A GIRL ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.—A woman, named Radha, residing at Duncan Road, reports to the police, that her niece, aged eight years, while playing on the road, was enticed away to an empty house, at Chimna Butcher Street, and robbed of her ornaments, consisting of two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 7.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was called for yesterday afternoon, at Messrs. Boughton and Byrne's office, Tamarind Lane, but as no shareholders turned up, except the liquidator and the manager, it was adjourned until Thursday next.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—Govind Vullubdass reports to the police that a cart-driver, to whom he entrusted eight bags of rice, valued at Rs. 80, made off with the same on the 20th instant. The cart and the bullocks were found in the B Division, and were sent to the pound. The owner of the cart and the bullocks states that he picked up the driver as a *budlee*, and does not know who that man is.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—On Tuesday, at about 8-30 p.m., a coachman, named Sonoo Kushnaji, was driving a shigram, with two horses attached, along the Samuel Street, when the horses became restive. The coachman thereupon got down from the coach-box and seized them by their heads, when one of the horses bit him on his left hand. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., in the registered office of the company, No. 6 Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit presiding. The liquidators' report, in which it was stated that the property and estate of the company had been transferred to the Gordon Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the final audited balance-sheet were, received and adopted.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a Mahomedan boy, named Shaik Dawood Shaik Alli, aged fourteen years, residing at Baboola Tank Road. On Sunday afternoon the deceased went down to bathe in the Baboola Tank as usual, and went beyond his depth, when he was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered in the evening. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	The Exiles		Gassner
Selection	Il Trovatore		Verdi
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire		Waldteufel
Danse	Venetian		Solomon
Selection	Erminie		Jakobowski
Polka	Ionian		Wardroper

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-night, at 9 p.m. :—

Overture	The Golden Cross		Ignaz Brull.
Mazurka	Liebeszauber		Strauss.
Song	The Holy City		Stephen Adam.
Valse	Les Sirenes		Waldteufel.
Selection	Reminescences of Tosti		John Poupher.
Galop	The Noisy Johnnie		Pritchard.

VISITORS AT THE RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb, Colonel Cruickshank, R.E., Mr. Doig, Sanitary Engineer, and Mrs. Doig, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Melsheimer, Mrs. Jones (Colonel Jones), Mr. A. C. Newcombe, C.E., Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mrs. Maclaran, Miss Maclaran, Mr. Macmillan, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mrs. Bland, Miss Reddy, Mrs. Stewart (Surgeon-Major Stewart), Mr. Herbert Bromley, Surgeon-Captain Copeland, Lieutenant F. Owen Lewis, Mr. Webber, and Lieutenant Chapman.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Khan Bahadoor Mirza Abas Alli Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Pascal De Souza, a noted character, was charged with having in his possession twelve bundles of hay, valued at twelve annas, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On Sunday morning, at about four o'clock, the accused was seen stealing bundles of hay from a cart, going along the Bhoiwada Road, when he was arrested by a police sepoy doing duty on the road. He was convicted, and being an old offender, sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISSING LADS.—A woman, named Ameena, residing at Khara Talao, reports to the police, that her son, named Papa Meeya, aged ten years, left home, on the 22nd instant, and has not since turned up. The lad had no ornaments on his person.—Another woman, named Rajee, residing at the same locality, reports that her son, named Govind Laximon, aged about twelve years, left home on the 23rd instant, and has not since returned. The boy had on his person a gold ear-ring, valued at Rs. 8.—Noor Mahomed Haji Yacoob, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, also reports to the police that his son, named Esack, aged nine years, left his house, on the morning of the 21st instant, and has not since turned up. The boy had no ornaments on his person.

TEASED TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Gocul-das Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo girl, named Jani, aged eighteen years, the wife of Gunoo Sakharam, residing at Kolbhatwady. For the last twelve months her brother-in-law had been teasing her by calling her bad names. Whenever the deceased used to put new ornaments on her person, he, out of jealousy, teased her in the above manner. On several occasions quarrels took place between the deceased and her brother-in-law, and on several occasions the deceased complained to her mother about the bad treatment which she had experienced from him. On Saturday last the brother-in-law again quarrelled with her about some betel-nuts, which she gave away to other people. On Sunday afternoon the deceased went to an opium-vendor, and purchased from him half-a-tola of opium, which she swallowed and subsequently became unconscious. She was taken to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where she died, at 10 p.m., on the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium.

THE following temporary promotions have been made in the Engineering Establishment during the absence of Mr. T. D. Little on leave :—Colonel Cruickshank, R. E., Chief Engineer, First Class, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Osborn, R.E., Chief Engineer, Third Class ; Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, First Class, Mr. R. B. Joyner, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, Second Class ; and Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Class.

Holloway's Pills.—The chief wonder of modern times. This incomparable Medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, and prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraints from the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action, are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE nineteenth annual general meeting of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the Mills premises, Chinchpoogly, yesterday, Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said, that, according to notice they had to transact the following business, namely :—1. To adopt the report of the directors and the audited statements of accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1892. 2. To declare a dividend. 3. To appoint two directors in the place of Messrs. Tribhovandas Narotumdas Malvi and Ashur Laljee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. 4. To confirm the appointments of Mr. D. B. Chitnis and Dr. N. H. Ghandy, as directors, made by the board, or to appoint others in their stead. 5. To appoint auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration. 6. To consider and, if approved, to confirm the following resolutions passed by the board, subject to confirmation at the general meeting.—(*a*) That the agreement, dated the 29th day of April, 1891, entered into by the board on behalf of the company with Mr. Chatoorbhooj Bhaichundbhai, the present secretary, pursuant to a resolution passed at the general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held on the 20th day of April, 1891, appointing him to act as secretary of the company for a period of five years, from the 21st day of April, 1891, be cancelled from this day, and that he be paid in full of all his rights under the said agreement, a sum of Rs. 13,580. (*b.*) That the firm of Messrs. Vanmalidas Jagjivan Shamjee and Co., of Bombay, merchants, the agents of the company, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of shall be the secretaries of the company from this day, without remuneration, but the office rent and all other outlays and expenses of every kind, such as clerks, office establishment, stationery, and the like which the secretaries may think necessary or desirable for the efficient working and carrying out of the business of the company shall be paid to them by the company, and that the said firm shall be and continue to act as such secretaries so long as they shall continue to be the agents of the company. And the directors shall immediately enter into an agreement with them to the above effect, but as one of the directors had some doubts about the correctness of the audited accounts to be submitted before the meeting, the director would not sign the accounts and the report, and hence the board decided to postpone the consideration of items, Nos. 1, 2, and 5 on the notice paper. Mr. Framji Sorabji Bharucha, a shareholder asked the chairman if he could give an explanation as to why the objection was raised by the director.

The Chairman : I have already stated my reasons.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, solicitor, a shareholder, remarked that the chairman had only read out from a draft supplied to him by a third party, and the chairman himself, perhaps, did not know what he read.

Mr. Merwanji M. Chichgur, a shareholder, asked the chairman to explain how the matters stood as he the speaker could not gather anything from what the chairman read.

The Chairman : I have distinctly given out my reasons, and I do not want to repeat them.

Mr. Jamnadas Gigabhai, a shareholder, explained to the meeting what the chairman had stated.

Mr. Hormusjee Chothia : You seem to have known the intentions and views of the chairman better than the chairman himself.

Mr. Jamnadass : I tell you from what I heard the chairman address to the meeting.

Mr. Framji Bhurucha : Will you, Mr. Chairman, tell me who was the director who objected to sign the report and the balance-sheet ?

The Chairman : Mr. Malvi.

Mr. Hormusji Chothia : Which Malvi ? Mr. Malvi, the solicitor of the company ?

The Chairman : Yes, but he objected in his capacity as a director.

Mr. Framji Baruchа : Did any other director object ?

The Chairman : Another director seconded Mr. Malvi at the meeting of the board.

Mr. Bharucha : And who is that director, please ?

The Chairman : It was Mr. Chatterbhooj.

Mr. Bharucha : And that gentleman is our secretary, is it not ?

The Chairman : Yes.

Mr. Hormusjee : The chairman has only read out a few lines that are written out by some one for him, and the chairman has read them to the meeting like a school-boy reading before a *Mehtajis* (Gujerathi treacher). When we ask the chairman to give an explanation he consults people around him before giving his answers.

The Chairman : I have a right to consult anybody I like, Mr. Hormusji.

Mr. Bharucha : I do not mind that ; but will you answer my questions, Mr. Chairman ?

The Chairman : I am not bound to answer every question of yours. We have to go on with the business before the meeting.

Mr. Hormusji : But we want to know if there is a written protest by the directors, who objected to sign the accounts. If there is any, you must read it before the meeting.

The Chairman : The accounts are not to be submitted to the meeting to-day. But if you will put questions about the accounts when they are submitted, I will gladly answer all your questions.

Some of the shareholders got up from their seats, and in an excited tone asked the chairman to read the protest made by the directors. They wanted to know from the chairman why Mr. Malvi was absent from the meeting that day, as he was present at the last meeting, and they required his attendence, he being a director who would not sign the report.

Mr. Jamnadas Gigabhoy then proposed the re-election of Mr. Tribhovandas Narotumdas Malvi, as a director who retired by rotation.

Mr. Framji Sorabji Bharucha : I beg to second the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Chothia : It is improper to elect a director before the report is adopted.

Mr. Bharucha : I don't second the resolution.

The Chairman : you have already seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bharucha (rising up) : But I now withdraw and don't second it.

Mr. Jamnadass : waited for a seconder, but as none came forward, he withdrew the proposition.

The proposition was allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. Dayabhai Ijatram proposed and Mr. Amersi Katchra seconded, that the appointment of Mr. D. B. Chitnis and Dr. N. H. Ghandy be confirmed.

A Shareholder : Who is Dr. Ghandy ?

Mr. Bharucha : A man who has hardly a hundred rupees with him.

The Chairman : No personality, please.

Mr. Hormusjee : Is that Ghandy a qualified shareholder ?

The Chairman : No, he is not, Sir.

Mr. Hormusji : Yes you appoint him as a director ?

The Chairman : Yes, you can do so under the rules of the Association.

Mr. Hormusjee : Then you mean to say that although Dr. Ghandy is a shareholder, who has no voice in the proceedings, you appoint him to govern us.

The Chairman : Our articles permit it.

Mr. Hormusji : But I have an amendment to move.

Mr. Bharucha : Let me move the amendment. Mr. Hormusji will draft it out for me.

The Chairman : You must take my sanction first.

Mr. Hormusji : Sanction as to what ?

Mr. Chairman : No, no, I mean you must show it to me before it is moved.

Mr. Hormusji then read "that having regard to the resolution of the board of directors and the ruling of the chairman that matters Nos. 1, 2, and 5 have been withdrawn from the meeting, it is not competent for this meeting to consider the proposition moved by Mr. Dayabhoy and seconded by Amersi Kutchra."

The Chairman : This is no amendment.

Mr. Hormusji : Then what is it ?

The Chairman : You must know that I rule it out of order and reject it,

Mr. Bharucha : Will you let me propose it, and then give your ruling ?

The Chairman : Mr. Hormusji has moved it, and I have given my ruling.

Mr. Bharucha : I beg your pardon, Sir, Mr. Hormusji only read it. Now I am going to move it.

The Chairman : Very well.

Mr. Bharucha then moved the amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Chichgar.

The amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost. The original resolution being put to the vote ; it was carried by 20 against 13.

Mr. Bharucha demanded a poll which was granted. It was decided to take the poll after the business of the meeting was over.

Mr. Dayabhoy Ijatram moved, and Mr. Tribhovandas Virji seconded, that the agreement, dated the 29th April, 1891, entered into by the board on behalf of the company with Mr. Chatoorbhoy Bhaichunibhai, the present secretary, pursuant to a resolution passed at the general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 21st April, 1891, appointing him to act as the secretary of the company, for a period of five years from the 21st April, 1891, be cancelled from this date ; and that he be paid in full of all his rights under the agreement a sum of Rs. 13,580."

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia said that outwardly it appeared as if the agents were doing a favour to the shareholders by removing the secretary and doing his work themselves without any remuneration, but really speaking the agents were seeking their own interests. The speaker dwelt at great length upon the disadvantages likely to arise from the passing of such a resolution which would give immense power to the agents. The check upon the agents would be removed if they were to do away with the secretary, whom it was proposed to give his two years' wages with interest in advance. The appointment of the present Secretary was made on the last occasion when promises were held out that the experience of the new secretary would enhance the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. Framji Sorabji Bharucha endorsed every word that fell from Mr. Hormusji's mouth. The speaker then made a series of charges against the chairman and agents.

The Chairman : Mr. Bharucha you are excited. You must not use such language.

Mr. Bharucha : Then why don't you answer our questions ?

The Chairman : You say you will take us to the High Court, and I say I shall answer all your questions there. That is the proper place.

The proposition being put to the vote was lost by 15 against 17.

A poll was then demanded. The meeting adjourned until 2 p. m., to-day, when the result of the poll will be declared.

Mr. Hormusji said that the proceedings were all a farce, and told the Chairman that the meeting was adjourned until the next day, because the chairman well knew that the speaker would not be in Bombay to-day, and in his absence they might have an opportunity of doing whatever they chose.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SEPOY'S DAUGHTER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, yesterday resumed the inquiry, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which Fatmabee, the daughter of Vulleekhan Dawoodkhan, a private in the 21st Regiment, Marine Battalion, met her death on the 9th instant. The deceased's mother Azijabee, who was brought to Bombay a few days ago from Rajapore, where she had absconded after the death of the girl, was yesterday brought before the jury to be identified by the witnesses. The following further evidence was recorded :—

Vulleekhan Dawoodkhan, the father of the deceased, on being further examined by the Coroner, said : This woman here present, who says her name is Azijabee, is my wife. This man, here present, who says his name is Shaik Furreed Shaik Dawood, is the Furreed I referred to on the last occasion. These ornaments now shown to me are some of the ornaments I found missing from my box. All my ornaments are here, except a gold neck ornament, called "warzetie." These ornaments were worn by Azijabee and her daughter.

Azijabee and Furreed declined to cross-examine the witness.

Goorookhan Mahomedkhan said : I am a private in H. M.'s 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, and reside in the regimental lines. I know Vulleekhan and his wife Azijabee, and I also knew the deceased Fatmabee. I last saw her alive on the Monday before her death. It was at about 7 p. m. She was then playing with my children. The next day I attended her funeral.

Azijabee and Furreed declined to cross-examine the witness.

Thomas David Collis Barry said : I am a Surgeon-Captain in the Indian Medical Service and Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill. On the 11th May, 1893, I received from the Surgeon to the Coroner, by the hands of Sewaji Nagoo, assistant to the Coroner's Surgeon three sealed bottles, the seals of which were perfect and corresponded with the impression forwarded. The bottles were labelled "No. 1 stomach of Fatmabee." "No. 2 liver and spleen of Fatmabee" and No. 3 kidney and portion of intestines of Fatmabee," respectively. Upon examination I detected the presence of arsenic in the contents of each of the three bottles. Further on the 13th May I received from the Commissioner of Police by the hands of Inspector Roberts a sealed parcel, the seals of which were perfect, containing articles of clothing described in the forwarding letter, as *ghagra*, *godri*, *chadar*, *odhani*, and *deppi*. Upon examining I detected arsenic in all the clothes, except the *chadar*. Further on the 22nd of May 1893, I received from the Commissioner of Police by the hands of Superintendent Brewin, a sealed parcel, the seals of which were perfect, containing a curry-stone roller with some whitish matter adhering to the surface. On examination I was unable to detect the presence of arsenic in the matter adhering to the stone.

Azijabee and Furreed declined to cross-examine the witness.

Dr. Sidney Smith said : I am Surgeon to the Coroner and Police, and reside at Mazagon. On the 11th instant, at 9-45 a.m., I viewed the boby of the deceased girl, named Fatmabee, aged about nine years, with the Coroner's jury, at the morgue, and immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body. The body was very far advanced in decomposition. There were no external marks of violence on the body. On opening the body I removed the stom ach which was empty. The mucous membrane of the stomach was congested. I placed it in a bottle.

All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances and the result of the Chemical Analysis I am of opinion that the cause of the death was arsenical poisoning.

Azijabee and Shaik Furreed declined to cross-examine the witness.

Shaik Idoo Shaik Beggoo a barber, residing in the Marine Lines, deposed that on the morning after the day on which Vulleekhan's daughter died he saw Furreed coming near the room of Vulleekhan and moving his hand. The witness could not see whom he was moving to. Shortly after that Vulleekhan's wife disappeared.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until the 1st proximo, at the Esplanade Police Court.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

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Aslet, W C, Capt	Graham, J C	O'Sullivan, Mrs
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Aims, Ayah	Grant, Percey	O'Bryer, Capt
Bulkley, H T	Hill, Thos	Owen, G
Bayne, H, Capt	Harwood, F E	O'Breen, Mrs
Blum, W	Huzrat Syed Akbar	Pritchard, F
Baker, Mr	Haro, A P	Plowden, Geo, Col
Bower, Geo L	Harnamdas	Pierre, G, Madame
Bowen, R	Hughes, T W	Princess, Col
Brown, N P	Hervey, K T C	Pugh, T
Bramer, Dr	Hammond, E, Mrs	Parker, A, Lt
Barrow, W F	Hardt, H	Pehlvanaan, G, Mrs
Binavadh, S, Mrs	Helm, E	Phillips, H
Bhana Goosal	Heaton, Capt	Quinn, T
Baumoyer, F, Dr	Hinly, T	Rosskoxy, S
Bayley, C	Hume, J	Roxburgh, J
Blewett, W E	Hiraji Nanabhai Sponcer	Ramsay, H, Capt
Burn, H	Hallem, E H	Ribeiro, C
Bowich, Mr	Issac, E	Reid, D N
Bhor, T	Joss, W, Rev	Rogaley, S
Barretto, J	Jones Bros & Co	Ralston, C
Church, W T	Jones, W M	Rahmin, R, Mrs
Corko, A, Cole	James, T	Robinson, P G
Clarke, L H	Kain, E	Roberts, Miss
Coles, M, Mrs	Konig, Dr	Salem Narsinga Row
Copland, C	Lugard, Mrs	Stoddard, J L
Cantania, R, Mrs	Lisely, L F	Snesey, T
Coyne, J S	Letillier, J, Dr	Schneider, F
Crockett, T W	Lowth, C	Shepherd, Mrs
Carlsen, John	London, F H	Salberg, P C
Chard, E J	Lovett, T	Slitter, L
Caintim Lorenzo, Dr	MacGregor, J L L	Spangher, E
Desvaux, B	Mansfield, A	Sykes, C M
D'Souza, F	Maidment, G	Smith, D M
Daijee Bhawan	Maidment, Mrs	Taylor, J W
Durand, D, Mrs	Marinburg, J	Taylor, C A, Miss
Duffy, A C	Massy, Capt	Tippi, S
Dontre, R, Mrs	Maconachie, A F	Tumey, Mrs
Dalton, R J	Marcien, C	Turnbull, W S
Erskine, W K	Munshi Maharaja Lall	TomassoMarchetto
Elger, L B	Nelson, F	Trethowan, W
English, J	Norton, C T	Thinn, M
Faulkner, W A	Nawab Murtaza	Wilhelm, A, Miss
Freerer, Mrs	Nawab M H K Patondi	Walker, R R de
Forozshaw Nowrojee Limbowala	Nusse r w a n j c e	Waller, Mrs
Fairbank, W	Dorabjee	Warwick & Co.
Ford, Mrs	Newhouse, A	Williamson, S
Forrester, F	Oakley Geo	Welter, R, Dr
Fergus, C		Watkins, Mrs

Lord Rosebery's speech at the Academy Banquet was in his happiest vein. When, speaking of his own work as Foreign Secretary, he surveyed mankind from China to Peru, his lordship grew quite Whitmanesque ; indeed, the framers of an examination paper in modern literature might set a body of students the task of putting that part of the Foreign Secretary's speech into the var

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
[By Kind Permission.]
I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing.
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Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

OWING to the customary change in the day of departure of the English mail, in anticipation of the S. W. Monsoon, our weekly report is dated a day earlier than usual; and the business week has been further curtailed by the Queen's Birthday holiday which fell yesterday. During the remaining four days, a very quiet feeling has prevailed in all branches of trade. Cotton has been taken very sparingly both by exporters and local spinners; while in Wheat and Seeds only a small and moderate business, respectively, has been done. The increase in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with those of last year has now become reduced to 16,000 bales. Exchange has been quiet and generally pretty steady, but closes with an easier feeling at 1-32d. lower for Bank Paper, and 1-32d. to 1-16d. for Credits than last Friday evening's quotations. Government Paper has advanced on the whole 3-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been quiet, and relets have been given for all ports at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per ton. There has been but a languid demand for Imports at drooping prices.

MONEY.—Both from Government and the public, the demand upon the Presidency Bank's resources was somewhat greater during the week ending last Saturday than in that which preceded it; and the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, disclosed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 30½ lakhs, bringing the figures down to some 107 lakhs. This diminution in the balance was mainly due to withdrawals, to the extent of 19 lakhs, from Private Deposits, and to an increase of 9½ lakhs in Loans; but it is noteworthy, as indicating the continued contraction of requirements in one direction, that Bills Discounted had decreased by 13½ lakhs, thus reducing the increase in the trade demand during the week under notice to 14½ lakhs, compared with an addition of 9½ lakhs in the week preceding. The cash balance, however, was further considerably diminished by Government withdrawals both from the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating over 11½ lakhs. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 8 per cent., no further change having been made this afternoon.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16 for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day without attracting many buyers; and for three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2¾d. for ready, at which only a little was done, and the market closed quiet but steady. On Monday morning the market was quiet at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, with 1s. 2 11-16d. quoted for the latter medium of remittance, in one direction at opening; but no transaction took place at the rate. 1s. 2 9-16d. was done for Telegraphic, for June transfer, and 1s. 2¼d. for July; but for forward rates for Bank remittance were quite nominal in the absence of cover. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. was the rate throughout the day, and a moderate amount of Merchants Paper was placed thereat. The market opened quiet again on Tuesday at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and a little of the former was taken when rates receded 1-32d., at which there was no inquiry; but, later on, the Demand rate again became 1s. 2 21-32d. for the mail, and 1s. 2 5-8d. for early June delivery, while for forward Telegraphic 1s. 2 7-16d. was quoted, without attracting buyers. The rate for three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 2⅞d., but soon became 1s. 2 27-32d., and 1s. 2 13-16d. for June delivery, at which a moderate amount of Bills were placed. The Banks were closed on Wednesday for the holiday; and on re-opening this morning the market was quiet at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 5-8d. for Demand, and remained thereat during the greater part of the day with only a moderate business passing. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 27-32d. all day, and a few Bills were placed thereat; but at the close, 1-32d. lower was obtainable, a little being also done at the reduced rate, and the market closed quiet, not to say weak, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5/8d.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2¾d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 13-16d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 27-32 to 13-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2⅞ to 27-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3d.
Francs	3 do.	1·56¼
Do.	6 do.	1·57¼

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th May, 1893	65,70,000
Add—Silver received during the week	7,47,000
	73,17,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	12,00,000
	61,17,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	18,39,000
	79,56,000
Last Week	72,87,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted last Saturday in the earlier part of the day, at 104⅜ for Fours for Money and Account; but thereafter the tone of the market became firmer, and left off strong at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on rates, 104 7-16 for cash and the settlement, having been the final quotations; with 4½ per Cents quoted nominally at par. On Monday the market was steady at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on Saturday's final rates for Fours, 104 9-16 having been quoted for Money and Account, with buyers at the rate in the latter position; and by the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was attained, the price leaving off at 104⅝ for cash and the settlement. A decline of ⅛ per cent. was established in the price of Fours on Tuesday, but the market closed steady though quiet, at 104½ for cash and the settlement at the end of the month. To-day the market has been steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours in all positions, the closing rate this evening being 104 9-16 for cash, the coming settlement, and the end of June account, with buyers in the most distant position. The nominal quotation for 4½ per Cents is par.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 117. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 103¾.

SHARES have been quiet generally with but little enquiry for any description of Scrip. There has been some movement, however, in quotations for Cotton Mill and Press shares, in the case of the former as often in sellers' as in buyers' favour; but in the latter, more frequently favouring buyers. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we report an advance of Rs. 80 in Star of India Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 40 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 25 in Ripon; of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, Leopold, and Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 130 in Dhun; of Rs. 80 in China; of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Jamshed, and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2½ each in Mazagon and Maneckji Petit. In Press shares, Scinde and Punjab have advanced Rs. 225; and Fort, Rs. 200; but Volkarts have declined Rs. 10; New Berar, Bombay Cotton, English, and Mofussil, Rs. 5; Mercantile, Rs. 2½; and New Indian, Re. 1½ per share. Miscellaneous shares are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been but a small demand for staple Grey Goods during the four days covered by this report, and that at still weakening rates. Dealers are very willing sellers, but they hardly find buyers willing to go beyond their immediate requirements. Stocks, though much smaller compared with those held at this time last year, are now gradually increasing. There is no change to report in the position of *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, *Printed*, or *Locally* made Goods, business having been upon the same limited scale as in the week preceding, and prices generally unchanged. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 packages, and of *Local Goods* some 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet with a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Sales of Local Spinnings in China for the fortnight ending on last Monday were 11,000 bales. Spinners here have been very anxious this week to make sales on large quantities, and have succeeded in forcing their production upon Bazaar dealers at very low rates. Calcutta continues to buy 21s. and 22s. and purchases from that quarter have this week increased considerably, this, however, being due to a further concessions in price. The week's Sales are estimated at 9,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule, As.	4¼	to 4 5/8	per lb.
"	... ... " 8s " "	4¼	" 4¾	"
"	... ... " 10s " "	5	" 5 5-16	"
"	... ... " 12s " "	5 1/8	" 5¼	"
"	... ... " 16s " "	5¾	" 5 7/8	"
"	... ... " 20s " "	6	" 6¼	"
"	... ... " 24s " "	6¼	" 6 5/8	"
"	... ... " 30s " "	7¼	" 7¼	"
"	... ... " 40s " "	8¼	" 8¼	"

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been in moderate demand in a quiet market; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged. *Iron* has been steady at previous rates, with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—There has been no change in the position of this market. Importers are still asking Rs. 15½ for Powell's Duffryn, for shipment next month; while business has been put through in Nixon's Navigation for "Ramore Head" (s) just arrived, at Rs. 14 per ton. The Receipts for this month have been exceedingly heavy, but shipments are considerably lighter than usual; a reaction, therefore, may shortly set in, and prices rally again. Meantime the market closes steady. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 per ton.
West do.	" 16 "
Australian	" 13 "
Cardiff	" 14½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been but little demand for this staple since the date of our last report either from exporters or local spinners, and only a small business has transpired from day to day, while the tone of the market has been quiet throughout, and prices have, latterly, receded a rupee or two per candy daily. The purchases during the week by shippers sum up about 3,000 bales of Mowa and Bhownugger and other Dhollera descriptions, Broach Bengals, Dharwar, Compta Ginned, and Oomras; while the Mills have taken about the same quantity of the same growths. The market closed this evening quiet, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs.6 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 60,000 bales, compared with 96,000 bales to hand last week, and 62,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total increase in arrivals this season compared with last has become reduced to 16,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb.	C. & F.
Broach Fine	Rs.	215—4 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	201—3¾d.
Bengal Fine	"	198—3¾d.
Do. Fully Good ■	"	188—3 9-16d.
Do. Good	"	178—3d.
Dhollera Fine	"	197—3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	186—3 9-16d.
Do. Good	"	184—3 15-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	185—3¼d.
Oomra "	"	195—3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fine	"	199—3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	186—3 17-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	198—3¼d.
Westerns "	"	190—3 19-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	222,000	296,500
Berar	222,500	303,000
Barsi and Nugger	71,500	106,500
Bengals	187,500	117,000
Hingunghat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	36,500	21,000
Dhollera	320,500	232,500
Broach	177,000	200,000
Compta and Dharwar	56,500	17,500
Westerns and Madras	2,500	2,000
	1,304,000	1,288,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For six days	59,615	61,169	51,574
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	1,169,357	1,247,571	1,461,156
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For six days	19,832	34,469	38,606
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	537,655	625,522	767,694
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For six days	10,945	578	3,586
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	87,087	97,731	56,147

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing throughout the week, and prices receded half-an-anna per cwt., on Monday; but they have since been without further movement.

SEEDS were in moderate request by shippers at the close of last week, and the price of *Linseed* advanced slightly; but thereafter the feeling became dull, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined in value an anna per cwt. Latterly, however, the market has been steady with a moderate export business doing on the basis of previous rates, this evening's quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-0	to Rs. 7-9-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-3-0	" " 7-4-0	"
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-13-0	" " 6-15-0	"
" Red "	" 6-2-6	" " 6-4-0	"
Gingelly White	" 44-0-0	" " 45-0-0	per candy
" Mixed	" 40-0-0	" " 42-0-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	297,396	548,676	652,544
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	3,745,944	5,784,546	6,630,474
Linseed for 6 days	145,317	128,184	106,689
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	2,990,981	2,837,983	3,341,226
Rapeseed for 6 days	264,118	52,583	40,838
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	3,116,154	831,668	963,561
Gingellyseed for 6 days	4,246	5,267	3,600
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	927,847	821,961	936,787

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	185,310	545,522	767,222
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	2,350,384	5,004,343	4,461,470
Linseed for 6 days	220,440	44,842	87,627
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	2,408,356	2,324,313	2,339,615
Rapeseed for 6 days	415,663	54,339	93,886
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	2,185,955	607,085	706,759
Gingellyseed for 6 days	9,460	14,062	28,323
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th May	1,045,140	862,789	853,814

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the **United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th May, 1893.**

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	6	10 p.m.	13	54
Teheran	25	2	38 p.m.	...	13
Suez	25	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 25th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
" Madras	3	58	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

10 p.m. — 83·6

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 25.

6 a.m. — 82·4
10 a.m. — 87·4
2 p.m. — 89·2
4 p.m. — 88·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

REPORTER—May 25, at Gunbow Street, Fort, Eduljee Darashah Reporter, Solicitor, High Court, son of Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, aged 28 years. Funeral this (Friday) Morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HERBERT—May 18, at Hallakandi, Cachar, the wife of Lieut D Herbert, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893.

LORD ROBERTS has been entertained at a banquet by the London Chamber of Commerce which vied with the Chamber of Calcutta in the warmth of its demonstration in his honour. Sir Albert Rollit, who presided, touched bathos however, when he declared that the Empire is safe so long as it has Generals like Lord Roberts and allies like—the Maharajah of Kapurthala. We have nothing but what is respectful and sympathetic to say of that Punjab Chief, but when he is spoken of as an ally, whose alliance makes the Empire safe we can only wonder what things are coming to. If his Highness strained his resources he could probably put 2,500 fighting men in the field, and they would no doubt do their duty; but that force could scarcely turn the tide of victory if the two hundred thousand men of the Imperial Army, and the Imperial Defence Force were hard-pressed. There is a want of proportion in such language as that which Sir Albert Rollit deemed appropriate to the occasion—and perhaps rightly from his point of view, for when the Maharajah rose to reply he received "an immense ovation." No one will take any exception to the spirit in which his Highness responded to "on the part of India." A Punjab Chief is as good a representative of the three hundred millions who people the Indian Continent as the honourable member for Central Finsbury. Lord Roberts himself has borne cordial testimony to the loyalty which animates the Princes and peoples of India, and when his Highness declares that they would to a man defend the Queen we know that he is not giving utterance to a compliment or a platitude. India in fighting for the Queen-Empress against a foreign aggressor will be defending her fields from devastation and her altars from desecration. In speaking with Oriental fervour of his esteem and affection for Lord Roberts, the Maharajah touched upon a subject to which reference has been made more than once in this country—the possibility of the late Commander-in-Chief returning to India in another and more exalted capacity. It has been remarked that Lord Roberts when declining the offer of the Governorship of Malta, stated that he had no desire to serve again out of the United Kingdom—unless duty called him to India. There has been from time to time a rumour that it is on the cards that Lord Roberts is the destined successor of Lord Lansdowne in the Viceroyalty. It would perhaps be well, before attaching too much importance to this anticipation, to bear in mind that Lord Lansdowne's term of office does not expire until March next. Many things may happen before then. The Viceroyalty is in the gift of the Ministry of the day. What Government will be in office next March? If the Gladstone Ministry be still at the head of affairs, Lord Herschell will stand at least as good a chance of being the next Viceroy as Lord Roberts, or Lord Cromer, or any one else.

WE summarised a short time since the considerations which appeared to the Leprosy Commission to warrant the conclusion that the disease is not diffused by hereditary transmission. Indeed, some of the facts adduced seemed to show that while it is as a rule not transmitted to the children of lepers, the disease frequently attacks the children of healthy parents, one might almost say, by preference. At all events in some thousands of cases lepers born of healthy parents were found to have a greater number of brothers and sisters similarly affected, than lepers born of parents, one or the other of whom were tainted with the disease. However paradoxical this may seem, and however contrary to the general belief, it must be admitted that the Commissioners have found a great body of evidence to sustain the conclusion at which they have arrived, that the disease is not in any true sense hereditary. There is however a certain hereditary predisposition, which, when other conditions are also present, may make itself apparent. But no one is born a leper, and the children of lepers rarely have the disease; it only attacks them, if at all at a later period; which is also the case with the offspring of healthy parents, who from whatever cause may fall a victim to it. If the dreadful malady be not diffused by hereditary transmission, the tendency being to die out, those who regard the disease as contagious, and even as highly contagious, will naturally consider that their view is *pro tanto* strengthened. But the Commissioners see no ground for that opinion; they hold that the disease is only contagious and inoculable, for purposes of scientific classification, and that for all practical purposes it may be almost regarded as non-contagious. At all events, the extent to which leprosy is propagated by contagion is exceedingly limited. That it is infective all authorities agree; it is caused by a microbe which obtains access to the body from without, and multiplies within the system, causing injuries which are eventually fatal. But malaria and pneumonia are also infective diseases, and they are not contagious. The practical importance of this question is recognised by the Commissioners, who point out that if leprosy be proved to be not more contagious than tuberculosis or lupus, "the whole matter would be reduced to a question of abstract scientific interest, and is at once removed from the sphere of the legislator, in so far as such strong measures as segregation and social interference are concerned, for no one would think of imposing such measures for lupus or tuberculosis."

It is true that high authorities have favoured the view that the malady is contagious, but on examination it has been found that their opinion was not supported by evidence, or given without qualifications which greatly reduced its practical value. For instance, Dr. C. Flugge, who holds leprosy to be contagious, states that "its diffusion by contagion is very rare, and can only take place under special and predisposing conditions." Dr. A. Hansen believes in the theory of contagion, but he admits that it is impossible to say how leprosy can be communicated from a leper to a healthy person, and that he is induced to think that it is done "by a sort of inoculation, and that there is wanted a very intimate intercourse and some defect in the integument of the infected." Dr. Hansen reported on the colony of Norwegian lepers settled in America, and found that the disease had practically died out, only some seventeen of the one hundred and eighty lepers being still alive, and that none of the second generation were lepers. This fact he rightly considered conclusive against the theory of hereditary transmission; to the Commissioners it seems strange that he should have overlooked the fact that it was equally conclusive against the theory of contagion. Professor Virchow, who examined hundreds of cases and reported on them to the Norwegian Government, stated that "all the cases of supposed contagion or inoculation brought forward may be explained in various ways, and are, moreover, so rare that so far as the causation of the disease is concerned that it may be disregarded altogether." This is practically the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners. They point out that while it is true that for scientific purposes leprosy must be classed as a contagious disease yet there is a vast difference between the degrees of contagion in different diseases. The germs may in one disease leave the body, and retain full vitality until such time as it may find a body adapted for their reception. Other germs may lose their vitality almost immediately—as is the case with the bacillus of leprosy—or may not easily find bodies predisposed to receive them, which seems to be also the case with the leper bacillus. The conclusion come to is that, though leprosy is an infective disease caused by a specific bacillus, and is, moreover, also a contagious disease, there is not sufficient evidence that leprosy is maintained or diffused by contagion. The Commissioners are of opinion that under ordinary human surroundings the amount of contagion which exists is so small that it may be disregarded, and no legislation is call ed for either on the lines of segregation or of interdiction of marriages with lepers.

This conclusion is not based on merely negative evidence. The Commissioners noted that while the natives of India, while saying in words that the disease is contagious, show by their acts that they do not consider it to be so. They buy food and sweets from lepers in the bazaars; so long as a leper has means he is never cast off; and the Commissioners observed that the police and other officials handled the lepers brought up for inspection freely and readily. With one doubtful exception all the cases of contagion brought to their notice broke down under the test of verification. Most lepers affirm that they were never in contact with lepers; they do not know how the disease came, and they accuse fate. If there be one peril of contagion more formidable than another, it would be that arising from eating with lepers and out of the same vessels. The history of leprosy in families showed that seventy-nine lepers ate and drank for some time out of the same vessels with two hundred and five healthy relatives; seven per cent. of the latter became lepers. The percentage was very small, especially when it is borne in mind that the families of lepers are generally predisposed to the disease, doubtless through having been exposed to the same insanitary conditions. With seven hundred and nineteen lepers living with their kindred, numbering seventeen hundred, ninety-five of the relatives became lepers. The Commissioners were astonished to find how few wives take the disease from their leper husbands or husbands from leper wives. In one case a man who was a leper at the time of his marriage died three years later; his wife became a leper fourteen years after his death. Was that a case of contagion? In another case the widow of a leper became a leper twelve years after his death. In another, a husband who had been a leper for six years died; two years later the wife became a leper. Of three hundred and eighty couples, of whom either husband or wife was leprous for five years at least, little more than a score were affected. As the report puts it three hundred and eighty healthy persons lived as husbands or wives with as many lepers and only twenty-five became lepers, the percentage being only 6·5 per cent., which becomes 4·9 per cent. when doubtful cases are eliminated. Those couples had been married for seven or eight years, some for less than five years. They all lived in regions where leprosy is endemic, so that it is possible that the husbands or wives who became affected simply submitted to the prevailing influences, and were not the victims of contagion. Of sixty-nine attendants in leper asylums, some of whom live in the Asylums with their wives and families, only three became lepers, and their families were not affected. At the Almora Asylum eleven people, blind or lame, lived amongst the lepers for periods varying from three or four years to twenty-eight when examined were found perfectly healthy. A leper was admitted to the Lucknow Asylum with his wife and son in 1876. He died in 1881. The woman and their son remained in the Asylum with the lepers; the mother was amongst them for fifteen years; the son is now twelve; both are quite healthy. This remarkable case makes against heredity and contagion alike. Still, with the fate of Father Damien in our memory it would be rash to say that the dread disease is never contracted by consorting with lepers. But it seems to be established that contagion operates in very few cases, and that the danger of the disease being diffused by that cause is scarcely sufficient to warrant compulsory segregation, or even the compulsory separation of married couples, one of whom has become affected. The recommendations of the Commissioners stop short of harsh or drastic measures; whether they are sufficient for practical purposes is a question which needs very careful consideration.

CONSIDERING that the employment of discharged soldiers in this country as well as in England has been frequently discussed the returns which have just been received in England from foreign military sources will doubtless be read with interest. Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, and Italy have each sent in a return, and these though not yet widely circulated, are carefully summarised by the service papers. It is difficult to see however how the information can be of much practical use when the widely different conditions prevailing in these countries are remembered. Every soldier who joins one of the Continental armies does so not of his own free-will but in obedience to his country's laws. This, however, for the majority of them is only for a brief period, and no difficulty is experienced by them in obtaining employment in civil life. But a brief term of service is not sufficient to train non-commissioned officers. Men who obtain promotion, and discharge their duties well are induced to remain with the colours for an extended period. These are the men who correspond with those for whom our soldier's friends find a difficulty in obtaining employment. In the German Army a non-commissioned officer who has served twelve years receives the equivalent of fifty pounds to start life with. All these soldiers are led to understand that if they conduct themselves well their future is provided for, and the consequence is that serious crime in the Army is practically unknown. Not merely is this a strong incentive to faithful service, but it constantly sends into the civil population large numbers of steady well-trained men to fill positions of trust and responsibility. Without certificates of good character and service the soldiers receive no money. Situations for such men as these to the number of ninety-two thousand three hundred and forty-five are reserved exclusively. In France and Italy the systems to some extent resemble this. The German which is the most complete affords a good model for the British military authorities to go upon. Our system of deferred pay is but a poor imitation of it, and neither very popular with the men nor of much use to them after discharge. There is little wonder that the service is unpopular and that desertions are common. The inducements to remain in the ranks for an extended period are too few. After discharge far too many soldiers sink into a lower stratum than that from whence they came, to render the service very popular or induce the larger number of recruits who are yearly wanted to enter the ranks. Private effort and the societies established for the purpose of securing employment for discharged soldiers may do something, but it will not be enough.

MR. LEON DOSSOGNE, the Consul-General for Belgium in British India, has forwarded to us a circular relating to the International Exhibition which is to be held in the commercial capital of the country he represents, in 1894. The Antwerp Exhibition, we hear, is to be opened in May next, and will remain open for six months. The exhibition is to include industrial, scientific, and artistic productions as well as all kinds of commercial produce, embracing, in fact, the whole range of human activity. Nautical, colonial, and African sections will form conspicuous parts of the exhibition, and doubtless India will be represented. Belgium is a plucky little country, whose trade with India is rapidly developing under the supervision of the Consul-General, and though her efforts will yield no such results as those at the World's Fair, there is little doubt that the exhibition will be a creditable as well as a useful one.

FROM to-day the mail leaves on Friday instead of Saturday. Henceforward therefore the "Overland Summary" of the *Bombay Gazette* is published this, Friday, morning.

CAPTAIN A. CAMPBELL, R.I.M., D.S.O., officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain J. Hext, R.N., A.-D.-C., C.I.E.

THE services of Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard acting Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. H. SEALY, Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald and Captain J. G. Ashby are appointed to be substantive *pro tem* First, Second, and Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector in the district of Khandesh, has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Third Class, is appointed to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail, at Broach.

MR. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A., will act as Director of Public Instruction, Elphinstone College, pending the return of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., to duty.

MR. T. HART-DAVIES, I. C. S., is appointed a member of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College Board, *vice* Mr. E. Hosking, I.C.S., transferred.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. STEVENSON, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, has been re-appointed for a further term of one year.

MR. C. W. RICHARDSON, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. G. B. REID, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. E. H. E. LEGGATT, I.C.S., has passed the Higher Standard Examination.

THE undermentioned Officer has passed an examination for Forest Officer.:—Mr. O. L. H. Napier, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Naushahro Division, Hyderabad District.

MR. G. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been granted three months' leave.

WE are informed that his Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere has been pleased highly with the English translation of "Choraka Samhita," that is being brought out by Pandit Avinashchandra Karratna. The Maharaja has made a contribution of Rs. 500, and his two brothers, the Princes Amarsing and Ramsing, have each contributed Rs. 100 in aid of the expenses of the publication. Cashmere has always taken a sincere interest in all attempts to interpret the ancient literature of India. It is not too much to expect that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO LORD ROBERTS.

THE LOYALTY OF INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A grand banquet was yesterday given to Lord Roberts by the London Chamber of Commerce. The guests included Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Sandhurst, and the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

Sir Albert Rollit, who presided, proposed the toast of the distinguished guest, Lord Roberts, and said that the Empire was safe with such Generals and with such allies as the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

Lord Roberts, in reply, testified to the readiness of the Indians to defend the Empire, and eulogised the services rendered alike by civilians and soldiers in India.

The Maharajah of Kaparthala, who, on rising to reply on behalf of India, received an immense ovation, spoke warmly of the welcome he had received from the Queen-Empress and from the inhabitants of Great Britain wherever he had been.

His Highness said he was convinced that the Indians to a man would defend the Queen. The Indians, he added, love Lord Roberts with an undying love, and if he ever returns to a higher position in India, would be welcomed as a messenger of peace and prosperity.

LATER.

Lord Roberts, in his speech at the London Chamber of Commerce banquet, also dwelt on the commercial importance of convincing the natives of India of the permanence of British rule. This feeling, he said, did not generally exist, and should be fostered by an impartial and sympathetic policy towards the natives and by an efficient Army and Defence Works, as also by the Naval and Military organization of England, thus enabling India to be rapidly reinforced should it be found necessary.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the cricket match between Yorkshire and the Australian team the latter were beaten by sixty-four runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the match between Surrey and Notts the latter were beaten by seven wickets.

In the match between Lancashire and Kent the former were beaten by eighty runs.

In the match between Sussex and Gloucester the latter were beaten by three runs.

LORD SALISBURY AT BELFAST COUNSELS MODERATION.

Lord Salisbury, addressing a meeting of upwards of five thousand at Belfast yesterday, said that the abstract amendments to the Home Rule Bill in favor of veto of the Crown and supremacy of the Imperial Parliament are no protection against Government by the nominees of Archbishop Walsh and Mr. T. Healy.

Ulster, his Lordship said, was certain to win if she holds out. His Lordship in conclusion counselled moderation and abstention from rioting.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, MAY 24.

A new Italian Cabinet has been formed with Signor Eula as Minister of Justice and Signor Gagliardo as Finance Minister. Signor Giolitti, the Premier, and others continue to hold the portfolios they held in the former Cabinet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The death is announced of Major-General Henry Duncan Taylor, late of the Madras Army.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

SEVERE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

It is now officially announced at the Foreign Office that the Amir of Afghanistan has sent a large detachment of troops to Hazarajat, from Turkistan, Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul. The Amir apprehends some very severe fighting with the Hazaras.

Consequent on the preparations that are being made by the Amir to deal with the insurrection in Hazara country rumour is spread to Kandahar that Ishak Khan has crossed the Oxus from Bokhara territory, and that troops are being concentrated to deal with him.

ATTACK ON THE CARAVANS.

Further official intelligence received confirms the report of an attack on the Caravans in the Waziri country, but the incident really is a proof of the quietude on the Zhob frontier. Such incidents were formerly of daily occurrence, but now they are rare, and are promptly dealt with by the Waziris themselves, who in this case with few border police followed the raiders and killed several of them.

THE 23RD PIONEERS.

A Section of the 23rd Pioneers, which are encamped at Howair, are now employed in improving the back road again in the direction of Balakot, from which place they will go forward towards the Parrus, and the road to Jured will be proceeded with immediately.

TRAVELLERS ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood, the celebrated travellers, arrived at Kashgen from Russian Turkestan, on the 22nd March. They intended leaving Kashgen on the 29th for Korla, whence they hoped to make for Lan Chew Fu, *via* the Lan Nor, and eventually journey on to Pekin.

THE BIRTHDAY LEVEE.

Upwards of four hundred men were presented to H. E. the Viceroy at a levee held yesterday evening.

DR. ROBERTSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

Dr. Robertson is believed to be on his way back from Chitral to Gilgit.

POLITICAL OFFICER ON THE FRONTIER.

Captain Younghusband will remain on as Political Officer with a small escort of the 15th Sikhs.

COLONEL YATE AND RUSSIA.

Colonel Yate arrived at Khushk on the 18th instant, and will start at once with the Russian Commissioner Colonel Ignatieff to examine the canals which the Afghans are alleged to have made to prejudice the Russian settlers in the valley.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

Mr. J. Woodburn arrived at Pachmarhi on Tuesday, and takes over charge of the Central Provinces from Sir A. Macdonell to-morrow; the latter arrives at Calcutta on the 28th, and assumes the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal the same day on the departure of Sir Chas. Elliott.

THE BURMA SURVEY PARTY.

Colonel Woodthorpe and his Survey party reached the Mekong River, which is the boundary of the Eastern Shan States under British control.

IMPORTATION OF INDIAN TEA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

Regarding the negotiations with the Chinese Government under the Tibet Treaty, the sole point at issue is the importation of Indian tea into the territory, may be considered and disposed of.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HAFFKINE.

At the Huttar Manjil Club, at Lucknow, on Friday, Major-General Sir R. Low, K.C.B., Commanding the Oudh Division, presented Dr. Haffkine with a testimonial, subscribed to by the residents of Lucknow and Aligarh. The offering consisted of a silver bowl of Lucknow workmanship and a purse of Rs. 1,500. Dr. Haffkine who replied in French, expressed his grateful sense of the compliment. He has, he said, during his visit to Lucknow, assisted by Dr. Hankins, Drs. Hooper and Crawford inoculated 780 of the European and Native Garrison, 150 residents in Civil lines, and 250 of the school-children in martiniere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Cyclone is expected here to-day. The weather is very boisterous with heavy rain; and no ships are allowed to proceed to sea. The weather at the head of the bay is very bad, and a rumour is prevalent in the town that one of the pilot brigs is not on the station.

CRICKET: MADRAS *VS.* BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The cricket match between Madras and Bombay concluded at Ooty to-day; Bombay winning by an innings and 33 runs. The scores were—Madras, 86 for the first innings and 136 for the second, and Bombay 251 for their first innings. Lord and Lady Wenlock and Lord and Lady Harris witnessed till the finish.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MAY 25.

At the invitation of Mr. Govindrao, a popular and well-known pleader, an open-air meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was convened yesterday evening in the native gymkhana grounds to express their heartiest rejoicings on account of the Queen's Birthday. Rao Saheb Shrinivasrao Bidi, Mamlatdar, was in the chair, and Mr. Govindrao delivered a short speech suitable to the occasion. Afterwards Mr. Annarao Sawdi, Vice-Principal of the Kanarese Training College, gave an account of the Queen's life.

A Brahmin girl, named Tulsabai, daughter of the late Mr. Venkatrao Rodda, aged ten years, read a beautiful essay on the subject.

Songs on the National Anthem were sung by the girl-students. Messrs. Govindrao Vakil and Venkatramanacharya, State Pleader, distributed several prizes in the shape of books and lace-caps, respectively, among the students of the Vernacular Schools assembled. Pan-supari and flowers were distributed.

Flowers were showered upon the portrait of the Queen-Empress. The meeting closed with an address given by the president and with loud and prolonged cheers to the Queen-Empress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The s. s. Himalaya, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left Suez, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 25.

The s. s. Thibet left here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 25.

The s. s. Oriental left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left this evening for Bombay.

MAY 25.

The s. s. Valetta left Colombo, at 8 p.m., on Thursday.

The s. s. Sutlej left Colombo for Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Thursday.

Mail steamer Valetta from Australia arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne left Aden for Bombay via Karachi, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

The M. M. Co's Amazone left Aden for Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 4-16
Bar Silver	37½

THE HIGH COURT COMPOUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great satisfaction to find that both "Juror and Pedestrian" have taken up the subject of draining that portion of the High Court compound, which is invariably flooded during the monsoon months. It seems a great pity that a public building like the High Court should ever have been built on low-lying ground. I have noticed for years that both the jurors and the public generally who have business in the courts, are put to a very great inconvenience in reaching the building on a rainy day when they either have to wade ankle deep in muddy water, or else have to make a detour and come in by the front entrance, where a well metalled road exists for the use of the Judges and other High Officials who alone are entitled to its use. Something surely ought to be done to raise the level of the road at the back by filling it in with excavated material from the foundations for new buildings, which it seems is now used for filling in the part of the Esplanade behind the Government stables, where the necessity for it is not so great as at the High Court.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 24. AUDACES FORTUNA JUVAT.

LOCAL SHIPPING RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper will you allow us to offer our thanks to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Port Officer for having so promptly represented to Government our objection to the new rules under the Deck and Load Lines Act. Also our respectful thanks to the Government of Bombay for having been pleased to suspend for the present the rules complained of.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE KILGOUR, *s. s.* Amana.
JOHN H. ROBSON, *s. s.* Emir.
J. R. DURANT, *s. s.* Knight Companion,
on behalf of the shipmasters now present in the Port of Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr P B Savill
Mr C Henbey
Mr H Hopkinson
Mr and Mrs Hayes
Lieut P B B Forster

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Chowble
Mr O A Walsh
Mr R H H Thomas
Captain Dawling
Mr M B Patel
Mr R M Patel
Mr R K Luhar
Mr L H Karadi
Mr J B Mohill
Mr M A Shitoll
Mr Y M Raje Pandhre

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COTTON manufacturers in the North-West Provinces are apparently still unable to grasp what would appear to be their proper share of the trade as compared with the owners of textile factories in Bengal and still more in Bombay. From the just published returns of the rail and river borne traffic of British India, it appears that during the official year 1891-92 the United Provinces imported about 21¼ lakhs worth of Indian-made yarns, against 3¼ lakhs worth exported. The greater part of the latter found its way to the bazaars of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. These markets, however, derrived, in the aggregate, considerably more than double that value of country yarn from Bombay. But small as the actual export business is in comparison with imports, the figures serve to show that the former is gaining to some extent upon the latter.

NEWS of another Ghazi outrage comes from Quetta, Lieutenant Ford, of the 40th Pathan Regiment, having been attacked and severely wounded while on special duty in the Musa Khel country. The Ghazi was killed.

SELECTED police officers are now being posted for work under the Thagi and Dacoity Department, with a view to the continuance of an organised campaign against gang robbery in those districts where it remains most prevalent.

THE Assam Government have ordered a special force of police to be quartered on the tract of country bordering on Cachar for one year. The cost, which will amount to about twenty thousand rupees, will be levied from the Manipur residents of this tract.

THE popular idea in Italy was that Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, who accompanied the Queen on her visit to Florence, is a captive Indian prince, who is taken about by her Majesty as the outward and visible sign of her supremacy in the East.

MR. A. W. RENDELL, Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. William Watters, Foreman, have invented certain improvements in the form of lamps for the use of mineral and other oils, and dispensing with the use of chimneys.

THE case in which a young lady brought an action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage from a dead man's executors, was dismissed on 5th May. The Chief Justice, addressing the Jury, said that he had always been a supporter, both in Parliament and on the Bench, of breach of promise actions, but his desire to sustain those actions had been very much shaken by the case they had just heard.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 6th May were Rs. 15,166-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 16,211-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,045-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 6th May, 1893, Rs. 297-6-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 317-13-11. Decrease, Rs. 20-7-11. Receipts from 1st Jan. to 6th May, 1893, Rs. 2,02,944,-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,03,055-6-0. Decrease Rs. 111-0-0.

THE Chinese authorities are taking timely steps against the locust pest. At Chenkiang a Bureau for the purchase of locusts, and their young, has been opened, the price of the former being fixed at 20 *cash* and the letter 40 *cash* per "cutty."

A NEW map of India has recently gone home to the Secretary of State, in which the proposed boundary between Siam and Burmah has been clearly marked.

THE East Indian Railway's earnings for week ended 13th May were Rs. 10,88,991. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 12,49,243. Decrease, Rs. 160,252. Miles open week ended 13th May, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 13th May, 1893, Rs. 676. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 776. Decrease, Rs. 100. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 13th May, 1893, Rs. 97,34,095. From 1st January, 1892, to 13th May, 1892, Rs. 2,01,64,027. Decrease, Rs. 4,29,932.

SOME of the hailstones that fell during the recent storm in Kangra are alleged to be as large as eggs. It is not stated however whether the eggs are ants or ostriches.

EVIDENCE is accumulating daily as to the practicablity of the Khagan route. An officer's servant and some men from the Thak Valley have crossed the Pass and arrived at the village of Khagan, so the road over the Babusar Pass must have been practicable some days ago.

So far as a judgment can be formed on the surveys lately completed, observes the Allahabad paper, the most practicable route for a railway into Kashmir is, as we have often contended, by way of Abbottabad, the right bank of the Jhelum being followed from Mozufferabad. The distance from Kalaka-Sarai, on the North-Western line, between Rawalpindi and Hasan Abdul to Srinagar, is two hundred miles; and the estimated cost on the broad-gauge would be three hundred lakhs, and on the metre-gauge two hundred and forty-five lakhs.

THE Sultan of Turkey had a strangely assorted company at his last selamlik, according to a home paper. There were present the Maharajah of Johore, a couple of Admirals and other French Naval Officers, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was the object of much curiosity. The Frenchmen are being favoured and honoured by the Sultan because, it is said, of their Egyptian policy, while Mr. Blunt is credited with a desire to persuade his Majesty to adopt his special reading of the riddle of the Sphinx.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway Earnings for week ended 13th May, were Rs. 5,619. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,373. Increase, Rs. 246. Miles open week ended 13th May, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 13th May, 1893, Rs. 253. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 241. Increase, Rs. 12. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 13th May, 1893, Rs. 1,22,414. From 1st January, 1892, to 13th May, 1892, Rs. 1,27,265. Decrease, Rs. 4,851.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 13th May were Rs. 22,697. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 20,469. Increase, Rs. 2,228. Miles open week ended 13th May, 1893, 161-3/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open, week ended 13th May, 1893, Rs. 141. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 127. Increase, Rs. 14. Earnings from 1st Jan., 1893, to 13th May, 1893, Rs. 4,36,601. From 1st January, 1892, to 13th May, 1892, Rs. 4,12,858. Increase, Rs. 23,743.

THE recommendations of the Rations Committee, consisting of General Barnard, Major Dickson and Captain Strahan, which concluded its inquiries and sent in its report about the beginning of the month, are now under consideration at Army Head-quarters. As in so many other instances connected with the administration of the Army, says the *Pioneer*, the Committee have apparently discovered that enough money is spent, but that a good deal of it goes into the wrong pocket. The cost of the rations Thomas Atkins is supposed to get is sufficient to give him a decent daily allowance, but in many cases, we understand, the evidence brought before the Committee proved beyond the possibility of doubt that a not inconsiderable proportion of the money was never spent on the soldier's food at all. The somewhat knotty problem the Committee were set to tackle was to procure a better ration for Thomas Atkins without entailing any extra expenditure on the Government. Their proposals do not involve the outlay of a single extra rupee, but by a reform of the existing system of messing and the stoppage of leakages, they are convinced that a more varied, wholesome and sufficient ration can be supplied than the soldier at present enjoys. The report, from what we can learn, bears evidence of a thoroughgoing investigation, and the Committee deserve the thanks of every friend of the Army and the British soldier for their conscientious and effective discharge of what was in many cases a far from pleasant duty.

AS usual, the review of administration in the Andamans records several cases in which convicts made a desperate and almost hopeless bid for freedom. In all, twenty-six runaways were recaptured by the Andamanese during the year. Three escaped convicts made a raft at Manglutan and were putting out to sea to the Labyrinth Islands, when a party of Andamanese overtook them. After a struggle, in which one convict was killed, the fugitives were recaptured. A few months latter, thirteen convicts escaped from Aberdeen, and nine of these succeeded in making their way on a raft to Rutland Island. They were, however, discovered by the aborigines and promptly returned to Port Blair. The remaining four of the party were also eventually recaptured in attempting to reach the Labyrinth Islands. In no case, therefore, did the fugitives succeed even in reaching the open sea. Had they done so they would, in all probability, have perished miserably of hunger and thirst in the waste of waters which surrrounds their prison.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, matters remain absolutely *in statu quo* regarding the possibility of a monsoon legislative Session in Calcutta. The Secretary of State apparently does not think the report of the Herschell Committee, when it appears, will necessitate such a session, or he would probably have conveyed some intimation to the Government of India. The report, which has obtained currency in Calcutta, that all idea of a monsoon session has been abandoned, is incorrect, for the simple reason that it is impossible to take action one way or the other until the recommendations of the Herschell Committee become known.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes the portrait of Lord Dufferin, from the brush of M. Benjamin Constant, which appears in this year's Salon. Lord Dufferin, seated, is represented in peer's robes, resplendent with the jewelled chain of the Star of India. The attitude is full of dignity and the expreision, with the deep eyes, is that of a man who not only thinks but knows how to act as well. The hands especially, which are so characteristic, have been done with the finest care, but the whole picture is treated with remarkable energy and firmness of touch.

THE wild men of the Hills, Afridis Shinwaris, Shelmanis and Mullagaris, swarmed for days into Peshawur to say good-bye to Colonel Warburton, when the news spread through the Khyber that the Political Officer of the Pass was about to depart on furlough. The tribesmen, who only a few years ago raided our conveys and stalked our sentries, are now what we may call law-abiding subjects, though the nominal Punjab frontier is drawn at Jamrud. The headmen who gathered on the railway platform at Peshawur when Colonel Warburton left says a local correspondent were unquestionably sincere in their expressions of regret at his departure. For the next two years they will miss him not only at our outpost but in their villages, for he was "free of the hills" in all the Khyber tract.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 13th May was 188, against 216 and 230 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 82. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 21 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 18. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 19 respectively, against 78 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·0 per mille per annum, against 24·0 the mean of the last five years.

AFTER a complete investigation, the Madras Government has sent its report to the Government of India regarding the financial prospects of the Mayaveram-Karikal and Tirupapuliyur-Pondicherry Railways proposed by the French Government. They are not such as to justify co-operation on the part of the British Government.

A MURDER of a most atrocious character has been perpetrated at Hyderabad, Sind, in the family of a wealthy Amil says the Karachi paper. A young Multan Hindu, who had long been allowed free quarters in the *otak* attached to the main house and had also free access to the latter, effected entrance into it at about 2 a. m., on Thursday by means of a ladder—in full view, be it mentioned, of a police station. He broke open an almirah and took out some notes and cash, but the noise caused thereby awakened the head of the family and his granddaughter. The latter instantly recognized the robber and ran in perplexity into an adjoining room, at the same time shouting out the name of the man. The robber, evidently to silence her, ran into the same room and tried to gag her, but failing in this he chained the door from inside and with a heavy pestle he had in his hand dealt her three merciless blows on the skull, which completely shattered it. For a few moments the family who were now standing outside in cruel suspense, calling out to the man to open the door, heard a gurgling sound, which, however, soon ceased. The scene outside, at this time, was indescribably touching—the poor mother and other females rending the air with their shrieks, which could be heard from afar. The door was then chained from outside, and the police called in. For two hours the robber persistently refused to open it. At last he yielded, but even then, it is said that he attempted to kill a male member of the family. The attempt fortunately failed and he was speedily secured and bound. The girl was found to be quite dead. The District Superintendent of Police, with the Town Inspector and a *posse* of policemen, as also the Honorary Magistrate, R. B. Chandasing, together with the Civil Surgeon and a private practitioner, were soon on the spot. An inquest over the body was held and the murderer after some shilly-shallying made a confession, which was taken down by the Magistrate.

THE outward and inward trade in piece-goods in India in the past year were pretty closely on a par, with the preceding twelve months the advantage being 2½ lakhs in favour of the former—a more satisfactory result than that shown in either of the two preceding years. Altogether, taking Indian wove fabrics and spinnings of cotton together, the N.-W. P. and Oudh were in 1891-92 net importers to the extent of 16 lakhs, as against 14½ and 15 lakhs in the two previous years. Bombay was not only the most successful rival in country yarns, but also in piece-goods. But although the Bombay mills maintain a firm and comprehensive hold of the piece-goods markets in the Punjab, the N.-W. P. factories seem to be gradually supplanting them in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. As regards competition with European yarns, which the N.-W. P. and Oudh import almost exclusively from Calcutta, arrivals of these during the three years ending 1891-92 only increased in value by 4 per cent: on the othes hand, imports of India—made yarns have risen by per cent. within that period. A matter of 5 lakhs only marks the difference between the two. It is when we compare the imports of British cotton piece-goods with those of Indian make that the relative insignificance of indigenous production becomes apparent. In 1891-92, the former (nearly entirely derived from the Bengal port) amounted to Rs. 3,91,29,170, against Rs. 25,93,376. But it is worthy of note that in the three years imports of British piece-goods fell off by 10 per cent, while those of Indian fabrics increased in the same ratio.

"A Sailor's Wife" discourses in "The United Service Magazine" upon a subject on which she ought to be an authority. It is that of "Sailor's Wives," with special reference of course to the Royal Navy. It seems that there is discontent among her class, and this for what appears to be substantial reasons. Seeing that there has never been any Act of Parliment forbidding or restricting the practice of matrimony among seafaring men, it is asked why no allowances, such as those enjoyed by soldiers, should be accorded to the married officers and men of our naval service. Where are the married quarters in a dockyard town where blue-jackets' wives married "on the strength" of a ship and a snug home? Where the free quarters for the three or four senior married officers of each harbour ship? Where the free passages for wives and children to the foreign station on which officers and men have to serve? And where the rations, quarters, and pay when they arrive there?

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 24.

THOUGH the week and the races are things of the past still "the going" is decidedly fast and furious. An affinity golf competition last week was won by General and Mrs. Cunningham in a thunderstorm. Saturday afternoon brought the riflemen and their fair partners to the Butt once more. All are now becoming such experts that the immovable target was thrown on one side, and a movable one did its worst to discompose the competitors. The prize was won by Miss Wodehouse in good style. The riflemen, however, are evidently supposed to need a little sharpening up, and to-day they are called upon to face the target early in the afternoon, and try how many shots they can put in, and how many points they can score in 60 seconds. Mrs. Blundell gives a prize to the winner. Saturday evening was set apart for theatricals when two short pieces were put on the board for the delectation of the audience. The first was the farce, "Six Months Ago," the second was Gilbert's "Sweethearts," in two acts. The verdict seems pretty generally to be accorded to the latter. A concert followed on Monday evening when a select programme was gone through, and all the amateur talent coming to the fore gave evident satisfaction, the instruments perhaps coming in for a little larger share of the applause, which, however, was never slow in being afforded all round. The amount taken at both of these performances, which were originated by Mrs. Blundell, goes to the Nursing Sisters at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and one is glad to learn that the effort was so successful as to realize together over Rs. 600.

The Honorary Secretary for Golf is nothing if not original, and this week he has instituted a "Bogey" Handicap Competition for the men, while the ladies were asked to enter a Matrimonial Handicap. The terms were that pairs must be either husband and wife, father and daughter, or genuine fiances. It is very sad to relate how terribly the young people have wasted the precious season of 1893, for even at this late stage of it there were none found ready to enter under the last head. The competition ended in a tie between Mr. and Mrs. Jopp and Mr. and Mrs. Baddely.

The Tennis Handicap was won a week ago by Major Von Donop and Mrs. Clarkson from Captain Poore and Mrs. Fagan by a few points out of five sets. The winners were very steady, and would require a lot to vanquish even without the half fifteen so generously given them by the losers. The Badminton was carried off by Surgeon-Captain Copeland and Mrs. Doig.

A seriatim account of all these events reads with a certain air of monotony, but to do credit to them these notes ought to be illustrated. Some one resident on the hill has high skill in etching, and possesses humour both of the funny and dry order. Every notice of gymkhana sports, racing, tournament, or the programmes of the week, theatricals and concert have been placed in the hands of spectator and competitor highly illustrated. Above the initial "W. G." have appeared characters, &c., &c., which often have afforded as much amusement as the events themselves. Any event happening, which offered scope for the ludicrous, was promptly forced in to do duty as an apt illustration. Gaiety for the time being seemed to reach its climax last night, when what must surely be the last dance was given by the "Bachelors and Grass-widowers," who in the largeness of their hearts brought in every one they could find to enjoy a most pleasant evening and furious dancing. We were, though plainly, reminded that the monsoon is creeping up, for while there was a heavy mist outside, the inside lacked the crush of last week, as so many have already flitted. There is only one complaint which has been heard in regard to the season, and that is it has been quite too gay—absurdly so. Whether that should remain as a complaint or the reverse, we will not venture to decide.

There does seem though ground for one real complaint, which can only be referred to leniently as it is the result of charity which should never be damped. The number of Chiefs and Princes who now throng the Hill give large sums to the poor and sick, while other wealthy gentlemen daily feed numbers of them. One is glad they should thus be fed and cared for, but if this goes on yearly Mahableshwar must cease to be a sanitarium. The village itself is far too small to hold such a number of infirm, and those stricken with loathesome diseases as one meets on the road, and the only solution as to whence they come must be found in the fact that they congregate from the surrounding country for the good things they can get. Certain parts of the Hill are quite unpleasant owing to the crowds met with, some without hands, others whose feet have gone, and where one observes that these and all the ill-clothed and unwashed children from the Bazaar mix with the European children round the Band-stand, one wonders whether it will long be advisable to send the little ones up to a place where they are subjected to the contagion of measles, opthalmia, and diseases even worse than these.

CURRENCY NOTES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE following petition has been addressed to H. E. the Governor by Mr. Bomonji Dinshawji Petit and numerous other sojourners, at Mahableshwar, both Europeans and Natives:—

The humble petition of the undersigned sojourners at Mahableshwar showeth—That by a recent order promulgated by the Accountant-General through the Superintendent of this station, your petitioners have to their great concern learnt, that it has been resolved not to exchange, at the Treasury, for silver, currency notes, except those received from the Government Officers and servants. Your petitioners who have come out here with the intention of making a somewhat lengthy stay at this station find themselves as it were suddenly cut off from the necessaries of life, by reason of the somewhat arbitrary measure above referred to. Your petitioners submit that this order coming with such an abruptness has greatly inconvenienced them. Most of your petitioners have brought their families, and in the ordinary course are required every day to make some outlay for the purposes of their daily wants, and your Excellency, they submit, will agree with them that it is almost impracticable for your petitioners to keep all their money in silver, to speak nothing of the risk they incur in carrying with them to this station a large quantity of silver that would last them for a month or two, on their journey from Poona, Bombay, and other distant parts of the Presidency. That your petitioners are mainly dependent on the native dealers for their supply, but this order of the Accountant-General has spread such consternation among them that they refuse, under any circumstances to accept currency notes of the smallest value in exchange for their goods, thus putting your petitioners to great hardship. In conclusion, therefore, your petitioners pray that in view of the difficulties above set forth your Excellency will be pleased to rescind the order above referred to, and your petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. B. W. BLOOD, of the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the supernumerary list.

MR. ALLAN FREDERICK TURNER has been appointed Paymaster and Quarter Master with the honorary rank of Captain of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

SECOND-LIEUT. H. V. RIDDELL, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bombay Presidency.

THE undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted to return to duty:—Second Lieut. R. J. C. Eastwood, Indian Staff Corps, and Assistant Apothecary D. Francis, Sub-Medical Department.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Captain R. P. S. Barnett, Indian Staff Corps, for three months, on medical certificate; Lieut. F. H. Walters, Indian Staff Corps, for two months, on medical certificate; Lieut. W. C. Lockhart-Mure, Indian Staff Corps, for three months.

THE COMING MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, write to us under yesterday's date:—"We have this morning received the following telegram from our Cochin Agents: 'Moonson set in Tuesday night, heavy rains, sea rough.'"

MR. H. V. M. PHELIPS will act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur, during the absence of Mr. D. Rutherford.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committe was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormasji. There were also present: Messrs. W. G. Roughton, Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, Principal Ozenham, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas.

THE CORPORATION'S POWER TO ENFORCE SET-BACK AGREEMENTS.

The opinion of the solicitors to the Municipality as to whether the Corporation will be in a position to enforce set-back agreements at the expiration of twelve years from the date of any such agreement had been taken. The following is the opinion of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley.

Sir,—We have the honour to return correspondence forwarded under your No. 3137, dated the 15th instant, and also the original agreement received under your No. 3333, dated the 17th instant. This agreement, after reciting that Mr. DeSouza has done work in contravention of Section 347 of the Municipal Act within the regular line of the street, and has thereby rendered himself liable to have such unauthorised work demolished and to have his house-set-back, purports to provide that in consideration of the Commissioner agreeing to forego his present right to insist on such demolition and set-back, he (Mr. DeSouza) shall not in case of the set-back being thereafter required, claim or be entitled to receive any compensation for the unauthorised work.

The document further contains a covenant by Mr. DeSouza that in case of selling the property he will make it a condition of such sale that the purchaser shall, at his own expense, enter into similar covenant with the Corporation. We think that the consideration stated, namely, the forbearance to enforce at present the admitted right of demolition and set-back is sufficient to support the covenant by Mr. DeSouza that he shall not claim or be entitled to compensation for the unauthorised work in case the set-back is hereafter required, and that so long as Mr. DeSouza continues to be the owner of the property effect can be given to this provision, should the circumstances arise which will render it necessary to do so; but that in case of his selling the property and failing to fulfil his undertaking to procure a similar covenant from the purchaser, the agreement could not be enforced as against such purchaser, and the only remedy in that case would be in damages against Mr. De Souza personally. This point we explained fully to the Commissioner in our letter of the 16th November, 1882, in connection with the deed of covenant then prepared with one Hormusjee Jamasetji Chinoi in respect of the deferred set-back of his property No. 69, Lawrence De Lima Street. The following is an extract from our letter:—"We think it right to point out that covenants of this kind do not (to use a technical expression) run with the land, that is to say, they are not binding, and cannot be made binding on a purchaser from the convenantor unless such purchaser himself enters into a similar covenant at the time of purchase. To secure as far as possible the desired object we have added a covenant that in case of Hormusjee selling to another person before the option of purchase is exercised by the Municipality, he shall make it a condition of the sale that the purchaser shall enter into similar covenants with the Municipality, but in case of a breach of this undertaking the remedy would be against Hormusjee or his estate, and not against the purchaser, and would be in damages only." In the case just mentioned (Hormusjee Jamsetjee Chinoi's case) the arrangement was that in consideration of the Commissioner refraining at the time from enforcing demolition and set-back, we should for a period of five years have an option of purchase of the whole property at a fixed price; in other cases the right of set-back is foregone until the happening of certain specified events (as, for instance, the set-back of other neighbouring houses or the re-building of the property itself), after which it is provided that the land shall be acquired at a fixed price.

In all such cases the express terms of the agreement, it seems was to preclude the possibility of the owner successfully contending that the possession of the set-back land which he is allowed to retain for the time or pending the happening of the events contemplated can until after such time or the happening of such events become adverse possession, such as would, after the lapse of 12 years, bar the right to acquire the land at the price agreed to. We are therefore of opinion that the subject to what we have said regarding the effect of a sale of the property by the covenanting party the Corporation would be able to enforce such an agreement at the time or on the happening of the event contemplated by the agreement for its performance notwithstanding that this might be more than 12 years after the date of the agreement.

Mr. W. G. Roughton said that in cases of set-back at present it is the fact, as shown by the solicitors' opinion, that the Municipality got nothing if the owner with whom the agreement was made sold his property afterwards. The covenant of the nature that had been entered into recently did not run with the land, and the proper course was to buy the land, remove the encroachment, and lease the land bought to the owner. Thus the Municipal claim would always be alive no matter who the owner was. In conclusion he moved "That in future all agreements relating to set-back should only be agreed to upon the basis of the Municipality taking over possession of the land and the unauthorised erection thereon at such price for the land as may be agreed on between the Municipality and the deputed owner, and leasing such land and erection at a rental to be fixed by the Municipal Commissioner."

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said there were many cases in which the immediate enforcement of set-back would entail enormous expense to the Municipality and great inconvenience to owners without any corresponding advantage, at the same time there was no doubt the question of the agreements was very often open to argument, but it must be understood if set-backs were to be rigidly enforced the amount of the Streets Improvement grant would have to be very largely increased.

Mr E. B. Carroll asked, was the course proposed to be adopted a wise one? He did not object to the proposal, but would it not be well to further consider the whole question and ask the Municipal Commissioner to give the Committee some facts as to the cases in which set-backs had not been enforced where agreements were entered into, and what would have been the cost had the set-backs been enforced? In that way they would be possessed of some information as to what it costs the Corporation to enforce set-backs. He thought that point was worthy of consideration,

Sussex Roads at a estimated cost of Rs. 51,916. The cost to be met by advances from loan and other surplus balances to be adjusted against the loan which has to be hereafter raised. (4) The Standing Committee concur with the view of the Commissioner expressed in the said letter in regard to the style and class of buildings to be erected along the new road in Agripada."

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram seconded the motion.

Mr. Kabraji proposed an amendment to the effect that the last paragraph of the motion should be deleted.

Dr. Viegas seconded.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition adopted.

THE PICTURESQUE PERSIAN WHEELS.

Mr. E. B. Carroll in accordance with notice of motion proposed "That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report the quantity (approximately) of sea-water raised by the Persian wheels at Chaupati and the Vellard and the cost of working and maintaining the arrangements, including the iron tanks, containing sea-water, with the object of showing whether it is worth while to retain these unsightly structures for the advantages gained.

Also to ask the Municipal Commissioner's opinion as to whether it would be necessary to continue the use of the fixed iron tanks throughout the city used in connection with road-watering now that there was a sufficient and nearly constant supply of water, or whether hydrants to fill the water-carts would not be cheaper and better.

Further if the Municipal Commissioner considers that the tanks must be maintained, can be proposed some design of tank, masonry, or other, which will not be so unsightly as the present tanks."

Mr. Carroll, said it was not a matter that touched the welfare of the citizens of Bombay deeply, but still it was one where a little economy might be exercised with regard to the first part of the motion, he had not much doubt that it did not pay to raise sea water in that manner to water roads. Considering the small quantity raised the expenditure was far in excess of any advantage gained. He considered the structures unsightly. He had heard people say they were picturesque, but he thought that where there was a fine open bay with shipping which was certainly picturesque, the aspect was not improved by a long row of red iron tanks. Now they had a good supply of water they might be abolished.

The Chairman: We have complaints about the water-supply.

Mr. Carroll, continuing, said the complaints were about the distribution; there could be no doubt about the large supply when they got 17 million gallons daily from Tansa. With regard to the other part of his motion he was of opinion that stand-pipes would work better than the tanks, and if removed ungainly objects would be got rid of.

Mr. Roughton did not think it was a matter for the Standing Committee to deal with as it was not a question of finance. He considered the Persian wheels picturesque, and he had known "globe-trotters" spend some time in watching them work. They were one of the features of Bombay. However, it was not a matter about which they need trouble themselves. They had plenty to do without going out of their way to find work. The Chairman having ruled that the motion was in order, and the Commissioner having expressed his willingness to supply the information the motion was adopted.

BURSTS ON THE TANSA MAIN: SCARCITY OF SUPPLY.

The Commissioner reported that a burst of the 27" main had occurred on the Tansa main at Arthur Road. There was also a burst on the 48" main in the Supari-Baug Road, which occurred last Wednesday. These bursts accounted for the scarcity of the water-supply recently experienced in the city. Everything was being done to repair the damage, but he feared the mains would not be in order before Saturday next. In any case he was afraid that for the next few days the supply of water to the top floors of buildings would not be as liberal as hitherto.

The Committee then adjourned.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 22nd May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 20th, 11 feet against 9 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in Johi and Sehwan talukas. Preparations for kharif cultivation commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 10 inches against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Trashing of rabi crops continues. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Preparations for kharif crops commenced in three talukas. Rain in two talukas, 50 and 38 cents respectively. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts appeared in Shahdadpur taluka; flying south; no damage.

Thar and Parkar.—Preparations for rice sowings in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th May 1893.—Lands are being prepared for early kharif crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Slight rain during the week. Manuring of lands continues. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—For week ending 20th May 1893.—Manuring of land progressing. Fodder supply sufficient.—Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparations of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rabi harvest over. Preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain has fallen during the week. Agricultural operations progressing.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 17th, and all from 18th to 22nd. Vapour in air excessive on 17th, afterwards normal. Abnormal wind northerly on 17th and 18th; wind normal from 19th to 22nd. Lightning on the 18th; thunder and lightning on 19th.

Thana.—Preparation for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Ploughing in progress. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in four talakas, maximum 26 cents at Vingurla, minimum 3 cents at Ratnagiri. Preparations for monsoon crops in progress.

Poona.—Total rainfall of the district 6 inches 87 cents. Rain throughout the district except Junnar and Haveli; maximum 1 inch and 62 cents at Baramati and minimum 5 cents at Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Taluka. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season throughout the district. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 20th May 1893). —Rain for week in Sholapur 25 cents, Barsi 60 cents, Madha 20 cents, Karmala 1 inch, Pandharpur 99 cents, Sangola 1 inch 30 cents, and Malsiras 1 inch. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain throughout the district; maximum in Karad 2 inches 93 cents, minimum in Wai 32 cents. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in Bijapur 1 inch 98 cents, Muddebihal 1 inch 76 cents, Bagalkot 1 inch 4 cents, 98 to 24 cents in the rest of the talukas. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 14 cents; total 4 inches 87 cents. Rain during week, maximum at Athni 4 inches 28 cents, minimum at Sampgaon 53 cents; good rain elsewhere. Sowing of paddy commenced.

Dharwar.—Picking of cotton and harvesting of late jowari completed except in Navalgund. Rain throughout the district except in Kod varying from 2 inches 14 cents in Mugud to 13 cents in Hangal. Sowing of paddy in progress in Bankapur, Kalghatgi and Mugud.

Kanara.—Slight rain in five talukas. Sowing operations continue. Garden crops and sugarcane healthy. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Lands are being prepared for monsoon.

Wadhwan.—Ploughing operations progressing. Drinking water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* that on the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council, under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation ofurates and uric acid in the blood and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ARTILLERY COMPETITIVE SHOOTING, 1892-93.

THE results of last season's shooting have recently been published. The whole of the Artillery in India were divided for the prize competition into five groups: the first group consisting of Horse and Field Batteries, armed with 12-pounder guns; the second of Horse and Field with 9-pounder guns; the third of Mountain Batteries; the fourth of Garrison with 6-in. guns; the fifth of Garrison and Heavy with 40-pounder guns; and the sixth of Siege Artillery.

The first group had allotted to it two first prizes of Rs. 250 each, two second of Rs. 200 each, and two third of Rs. 150 each, with a special prize from his Excellency Lord Roberts; the second two first, two second, and one third, with a special prize from his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir J. C. Dormer, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras; the third and fourth one first, one second, and one third each, with special prizes from Major-General Lewes, Inspector-General of Artillery, and his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay; the fifth one first, one second, and two third, with a special prize from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C. B., Military Member of Council; and the sixth group one prize of Rs. 200. Thirty-one 12-pounder batteries competed in the first group, and the prizes were taken by "C" R. H. A., Major Rochfort; "T" R. H. A, Major Long; 71st Field, Major Kuper, 44th Field, Major Wynyard; 51st Field, Major Brunker; and 19th Field, Major Moberly. The second group consisted of twenty 9-pounder batteries, the prizes falling to 34th Field, Major Bell-Irving; 33rd Field, Captain Hutchinson; 42nd Field, Major Dewar; 27th Field, Major Pengree; and "M." R. H. A., Major Leach. No particulars are given of the third group, as all the battery reports had not been received. Nine companies constituted the fourth group, the prize-winners being No. 4 Eastern, Captain E Morris; No. 18 Southern, Captain Randolph; and No. 21 Eastern, Major Simpson. In the fifth group out of fourteen batteries the winners were No. 1 Eastern, Major Hewett; No. 13 Western, Major Western; 9 Southern, Captain Preston; and No. 11 Southern, Major Ryan; whilst in the sixth group No. 12 Western, Captain Chamier, beat the two other competitors. The special prizes were taken by the first battery in each of these groups. Full details of the scores made by every battery firing are given, with special remarks on the practice of each, whilst the following general remarks are made on the practice as a whole:—

The result shows an improvement in Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery in most points brought to notice in previous years; the laying has increased in accuracy, while in fire discipline and handling of ammunition, and consequently in time, there is a decided advance. Steady drill and careful training, in which a general improvement has now taken place, should ensure guns being uniformly and accurately laid, and fuzes exactly set, and the chief difficulty still remaining lies in correct observation of fire by the Battery Commander, upon whom now mainly depends the success of the shooting.

The Royal Horse Artillery batteries have generally shot well, and it is also gratifying to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to find that the superiority of the 12-pounder B. L. is so marked as a comparison of the scores, of both Horse and Field, in the two groups, shows.

On the other hand, there is a very great difference between the batteries at the top of each list and those at the bottom, some of which have occupied similar positions during the past two years; and Lord Roberts looks to these for increased exertions, to enable them to shoot up to the power of their guns.

In Group IV, this is the first year of competitive firing from 6-in. B. L. guns, and the shooting of the first six companies on the list is very satisfactory.

The shooting of Group V, Garrison Companies and Heavy Batteries practising with 40-pounder R. M. L, has, under the new and more "service" condition of this year's competition, generally not come up to expectations though some companies highest on the list have shot well. A considerable improvement is hoped for next year.

There is no doubt that this is an eminently satisfactory report, and the now proved superiority of the 12-pounder over the 9-pounder is most cheering, when we remember that the amount of abuse it had received had made the general public imagine that by adopting it our Artillery retrograded instead of advanced in efficiency. The best of the 9-pounder batteries, with its score of 371, would be 18th in order, or more than half-way down on the 12-pounder list, and whereas three 9-pounder batteries made a total score of less than 100, no 12-pounder battery scored less than three figures. The 12-pounder gun is a good one, and a good deal more will yet be made of it, especially when certain desirable improvements are effected in the ammunition; but it is without doubt too heavy for House Artillery, and it is to be hoped that the new gun which is being experimented on for this branch, will fulfil expectations, and its manufacture be hastened as far as practicable. All gunners must agree with the remarks anent the Battery Commander: he is the only man to fight his battery: he cannot do this unless he can *himself* observe his fire well; and if any Battery Commanders, from physical defects or other causes, are debarred from making such observation, they are not fitted for Field Artillery.

The present conditions for the Competitive Practice of Field Batteries, which need not be detailed, as they have already been given in our columns, and can easily be procured by any one not conversant with them might, possibly, be amended in one or two particulars. There is no object in killing a man a hundred times over, as is at present occasionally done, and a serious practical evil of allowing an indefinite number of "lodges" or "throughs" on a dummy to count is that the tendency will be to burst shrapnel too low and too close up, for by bursting them in this manner a large score is made on one or two dummies, which is good for the competition, but bad for actual service; whereas by bursting them according to rule more dummies are hit, but a smaller total score made, which is bad for the competition, but would be far more effective on actual service. A perfect Battery Commander should be able to burst his shell as he likes for the immediate service on hard, but one can hardly expect all Majors of Field Artillery ever to be perfect, and it would be far better, therefore, that they should be trained to kill as many men as possible, and not a few men as many times over as possible. At the second position the number of dummies might be considerably increased, and not more than three or four hits on the same dummy should count. Another point is the time, ten minutes, which is at present allowed for each series: amongst the 12-pounder batteries only one instance occurred of a failure to fire the 24 rounds in the stipulated time, and although hurry is strongly to be deprecated, rapidity should certainly be encouraged, and nine instead of ten minutes for each series next season may be recommended. The marks at present allotted to fire discipline, 100, should not be given, as none are needed. A glance at the report will show how much batteries which neglected proper principles suffered, and the only battery during the practice of which "noise" was complained of, is actually last in its group. There is no fear of the fire discipline of batteries being neglected, and if in one or two rare instances it is, punishment is sure to be received in loss of effect. The writer of one of the commended essays for the R. A. Institution last year on Fire Discipline recommends a large increase to the marks allotted to it in the Competitive Practice, as a means of eliminating luck, but this is not the general feeling of artillerymen, and the fact of all the batteries not being able to be judged by one man, and the consequent variation in the manner in which these marks are allotted, is quite sufficient to make their abolition advisable.—*Pioneer.*

THE publication at Washington of the text of two sections of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Russia appears to be causing in America considerable excitement. This is chiefly on account of the clause which includes among the offences within the scope of the treaty the crime of forgery, "by which (says the clause) is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public sovereign, or governmental acts." The New York "Nation" observes that the baneful significance of this clause is that the granting of a passport is a governmental act, so that this is equivalent to saying that any person who has left the country without permission shall be delivered up on demand of the Czar. In all American Extradition Treaties of recent times the crime of forging governmental acts has been restricted to the obtaining of money unlawfully.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE INTER-PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

BOMBAY vs. MADRAS.

AN early start was made on Wednesday, Macfarlane and Kindersley, the not outs, facing the bowling of Barton and Raikes. Both men soon became well set, and runs came steadily, 57 being reached before a seperation was effected, Kindersley being bowled off his pads for a carefully compiled 22. Macfarlane soon followed, being clean bowled by Greig, who just relieved Raikes, for a brilliant 32. Sewell added only 9, being well caught and bowled by Barton. Wolfe-Murray and Symonds hit about freely, trying to save a one inning's defeat, but without success. The innings closed for 132, leaving Bombay victorious by one innings and 33 runs. The Bombay attack was very effective, Barton taking four wickets for 57, Raikes four for 56, and Greig two for 18. The wicket, after the soaking rain yesterday, was soppy and difficult to get runs, and the pitch was very slippery. Lady Harris and Lord Wenlock were present. Appended are the details:—

MADRAS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Macfarlane, b Barton	6	b Greig	32
Hazelton, c Clark, b Barton	7	st Sprott, b Barton	4
R Kinder-ley, b Raikes	7	b Greig	22
Sewell, c Sprott, b Clark	40	c and b Barton	9
E Kinder-sley, st Sprott, b Barton	2	b Raikes	11
Wilson, b Barton	0	Sprott, b Barton	0
Firth, c Sprott, b Barton	11	c Greig, b Raikes	7
Wolfe-Murray, st Sprott, b Barton	0	not out	24
Newbury, b Barton	6	st Sprott, b Barton	6
Symonds, b Barton	6	st Sprott, b Raikes	13
Boome, not out	0	c Luard, b Raikes	3
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	86	Total	132

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.	
Troupe, l-b-w, b Sewell	18
Trask, c Firth, b Boome	2
Greig, c Wolfe-Murray, b Boome	28
Poore, b Hazelton	5
Luard, c and b Boome	24
Sprott, not out	91
Newnham, b Firth	0
Barton, st Newbury, b Boome	7
Baker, c Newbury, b Symonds	16
Clark, b Hazelton	34
Raikes, l-b-w, b Sewell	8
Extras	18
Total	251

THE DEBATE ON EGYPT.

MR H. W. LUCY in his sketch of the debate on this question writes—Just before five o'clock, on the motion to go into committee of supply on the evening of the 1st inst. Sir Charles Dilke interposed, moving an amendment declaring that the time has come when effect should be given to the declarations of successive Administrations as to the government of Egypt The house was at the moment well filled, a notable absentee being Mr. Balfour. Mr. Gladstone sat attentive throughout the speech, Mr. Goschen and Lord Randolph Churchill, possibly by accident, sharing the seat of the leador of the Opposition with Sir John Gorst on the other side of Mr. Goschen. No cheer greeted Sir Charles as he rose, and considering the controversial character of the subject discussed, there was throughout its length a curious absence of either cheers or counter cheers. But the House listened with close attention to a luminous and lucid exposition of the intricate case. The Conservatives, long accustomed to talk about "scuttling out of Egypt," noted with evident surprise, Sir Charles's demonstration of the fact that, as regards their Leaders, declarations on the subject, the only point of difference is that the Conservatives when in office were more precise and emphatic than the Liberals in their protestations of readiness to clear out. Amongst many specific declarations Sir Charles Dilke quoted one by "Lord Salisbury," who described occupation of Egypt as a burden and a weakness to the country, a charge it was desirable to get rid of on grounds apart from the pledges given to that effect. Liberal statesmen had been only less emphatic, and between the two Sir Charles declared that there was no case in history where stronger pledges had been given on on any subject than had been publicly made on behalf of his country, pointing to the evacuation of Egypt. He quoted a declaration from The Daily News," "It is a noble thing to govern Egypt as England has governed it, but it is a nobler thing for England to keep her word." That, he asserted, was the view the Liberal party had always taken of the matter. There remained the question of when effect should be given, to these united and unanimous declarations. Sir Charles's proposition was that the present Government should either revive the proposal of he Wolff Convention, which he affirmed was a course open, to the present Government or invite a European conference.

Mr. Gladstone expressed a general concurrence with the historical review and the main conclusions arrived at by the old colleague to whom he was throughout his speech punctilious to allude to as "my right hon. friend." He warmly repudiated the suggestion (which Sir Charles interposed to explain he had not attributed to the Government) of having discovered an interest in Egypt which would justify them in breaking their pledges. The occupation of Egypt is in the nature of a burden, a difficulty, and a risk. One great compensation for the sacrifices made by England is the great benefit conferred upon Egypt by the unmeasured improvements introduced. Position was one of delicacy and difficulty. Her Majesty's Government had not only to consider Egypt but the rights and peculiar position of the suzerain Power, and the rights of the other great Powers parallel with our own. That indefinite occupation was not to be considered he agreed, but it is a very, nice matter to determine what when and how steps should be taken to bring about evacuation. He gave credit to Lord Salisbury for the Wolff Convention, but he had never heard on authority that France had withdrawn from the attitude taken by her when that Convention was put forward, and which had led to Turkey's rejection of it. In considering the question of evacuation it was impossible to leave out of recollection the events of January last—the dismissal of the Prime Minister by the Khedive without consultation with Lord Cromer. There was no doubt that action did bring about for the moment serious apprehension in respect of public order. A certain interval of time must be allowed before Egypt might be regarded as having elapsed into the condition that led up to the Wolff Convention, After paying a high tribute to the character of the late Khedive Mr. Gladestone concluded by expressing the hope that the Government would not be embarrassed by the adoption by the House of a premature declaration, a suggestion received with general cheering.

The Premier spoke for just half an hour, in a low and somewhat hurried tone. He was lrstened to throughout with profoudest interest, and with manifest admiration at the infinitly skilful manner in which he treated the question, an achievement the more noteworthy since he had apparently made no preparation, and certainly produced no notes. He seemed as he went along to be thinking out the case and talking to himself, a mood responsible for the unusual tone in which he spoke, and which demanded the utmost strain of attention in order to catch the full drift of his remarks. Mr. Labouchere offered a few remarks, and from some back benches other members spoke. But it was felt that after the Premier's speech nothing useful remained to be said, and the amendment was eventually negatived without a division.

The Egyptian question having been disposed of Mr. Honbury brought forward the grievances of the Civil Servants. His complaint, impartially directed against the present and the late Government, was that nothing had been done to carry out the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on Civil Establishments. Sir J. Hillbert, in reply, showed that much had already been done in the desired direction. To carry out more completely the recommendations of the Commission would require time. Admiral Field was discussing the system of training in reformatory and industrial school ships when midnight intervened, and the discussion was, perforce, adjourned.

A HUGE and startling picture by M. Roybet "Charles the Bold at Nesles," is the first object that arrests the eye of a visitor to the Paris *Salon*. The scene is the nave of a cathedral, which Charles and his followers are entering. The massacre has commenced. It is a sanguinary orgie without a dominating theme. Even high up in the background people are being thrown from the gallery of the triforium, and bound from the salient angles of the architecture, or lie in shapeless heaps upon the floor. Another gigantic canvas, 15 metres by 5, and occupying the entire end of the vestibule is M. Munkacsky's "Arpad, Founder of Hungary Receiving the Submission of the People." The subject is less lurid and more calm in its treatment than M. Roybets dish of horrors. It is intended for the Hungarian Chamber, and is historico-symbolical rather than historical, as it represents the instantaneous accomplishment of what spread over a quarter of the tenth century.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

MR. GLADSTONE AND ULSTER.

THE OFFER OF SEPERATE TREATMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE'S important statement with regard to the position of Ulster, which he made incidentally in the course of the Eight Hours debate, has now been expanded and endorsed.

Mr. T. W. Russel asked in the House on May 4th where and when the offer, which Mr. Gladstone had recently declared to be still open, had been made. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, referred to "Hansard, Vol. 370." This was a mistake. The volume is 304, and the speech in question was made by him on introducing the Bill in 1886. Here are his words:—

I will deviate from my path for a moment to say a word upon the state of opinion in that wealthy, intelligent, and energetic portion of the Irish community which, as I have said, predominates in a certain portion of Ulster. Our duty is to adhere to sound general principles, and to give the utmost consideration we can to the opinions of that energetic minority. The first thing of all, I should say, is that if upon any occasion, by any individual or section, violent measures have been threatened in certain emergencies. I think, the best compliment I can pay to those who have threatened us is to take no notice whatever of the threats, but to treat them as momentary ebullitions which will pass away with the fears from which they spring, and at the same time to adopt on our part every reasonable measure for disarming those fears. I cannot conceal the conviction that the voice of Ireland as a whole is at this moment clearly and constitutionally spoken. I cannot say it is otherwise when five-sixths of its lawfully chosen representatives are of one mind in this matter. There is a counter voice; and I wish to know what is the claim of those by whom that counter voice is spoken, and how much is the scope and allowance we can give them? Certainly, sir, I cannot allow it to be said that a Protestant minority in Ulster, or elsewhere, is to rule the question at large for Ireland. I am aware of no constitutional doctrine tolerable on which such a contention could be adopted or listened to. But I think that the Protestant minority should have its wishes considered to the utmost practicable extent in any form which they may assume. Various schemes, short of refusing the demand of Ireland at large, have been proposed on behalf of Ulster. One scheme is that Ulster itself, or, perhaps, with more appearance of reason, a portion of Ulster should be excluded from the operation of the Bill we are about to introduce. Another scheme is that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, or for a portion of Ulster. Another scheme is that certain rights with regard to certain subjects—such, for example, as education, and some other subjects—should be reserved, and should be placed, to a certain extent, under the control of Provincial Councils. These, I think, are the suggestions which have reached me in different shapes; there may be others. But what I wish to say of them is this—there is no one of them which has appeared to us to be so completely justified, either upon its merits, or by the weight of opinion supporting and recommending it, as to warrant our incinding it in the Bill, and proposing it to Parliament on our responsibility. What we think is that such suggestions deserved careful and unprejudiced consideration. It may be that free discussion, which I have no doubt will largely take place after a Bill such as we propose shall have been laid upon the table of the House, may give to one of these proposals, or to some other proposals, a practicable form, and that some such plan may be found to be recommended by a general or predominating approval. If it should be so, it will, at our hands, have the most favourable consideration, with every disposition to do what equity may appear to recommend. This is what I have to say for the subject of Ulster.

In closing the debate on the Second Reading (in 1886) Mr. Gladstone returned to the subject, and spoke as follows:—

The question of Ulster, or whatever the common name of the question may be, may be one of great importance; but I must say here, while I in no way recede from the statement made in regard to it at the opening of these debates, yet I cannot see that any certain plan for it has been made in any serious or effective progress. The hon. and gallant gentleman, the member for North Armagh (Colonel Saunderson) emphatically disclaims the severance of Ulster from the rest of Ireland, and the hon. member for Cork has laid before us a reasoned and elaborate argument on that subject to-day, which, as it appears to me, requires the careful attention of those who propose such a plan for our acceptance. We retain, however, perfect freedom to judge the case upon its merits.

Mr. T. W. Russell further questioned Mr. Gladstone with regard to the concurrence at the time of the Nationalists in the offer in question. Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:—

My impression was that the Irish Party did acquiesce in the adoption of even so extreme a proposal, provided, by means of it, they could open a road to peace. What I understand Mr. Parnell's language to be was an earnest deprecation of such a measure, speaking in the same spirit by which O'Connell was always governed in his great desire to see that Ireland should move in unison. I most cordially concur in the statement that Mr. Parnell would not be opposed to such a proceeding provided it were found that it gave concord to Ireland, instead of the present painful disagreements.

Mr. Gladstone, it is thus clear, repeats his original offer to Ulster, and is convinced that no true Irish patriot would oppose it if it were likely to give concord to Ireland.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ULSTER MEMBERS.

The question remains, will "Ulster" take up the offer? We quoted yesterday the angry terms in which the *Times* referred to the proposal. And this morning the *Standard* says:—

In regard to the attidude of the Irish Unionists, we believe that they are as fixed as ever in the full resolve not to agree to any arrangement which would differentiate the position of the Ulster Loyalists from that of their Protestant brethern in other parts of the country. In deference to this strong feeling among them, Mr. Jesse Collings will probably withdraw the instruction which stands in his name on the paper, giving Ulster an option in the matter.

The *Times*, in its "Political Notes," says:—"There is a division of opinion amongst the Irish Unionist members upon the question of separate treatment for Ulster. Col. Saunderson and some other Conservatives hold that to admit the possibility of distinguishing between Ulster and the rest of Ireland would be unfair to the Protestant minorities in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and they are therefore determined to resist any proposal in this direction either now or in the future. Mr. T. W. Russell and his friends, however, take a less extreme view. The Liberal Unionist position is that the present Bill is foredoomed to failure; that no compromise in regard to it can be accepted. If as the result of an appeal to the constituencies, however, the British electors should decide in favour of Home Rule as embodied in the scheme now before Parliament—a condition which it is contended has not yet been fulfilled—the Irish Liberal Unionists would hold themselves free to consider whether an offer of separate treatment for Ulster should not be seriously entertained. A meeting of the Irish Unionists Party will be held to-day to discuss the whole situation."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST MEMBERS.

The Standard says:—"The Nationalist members are we understand, strongly opposed to the separate treatment of Ulster, and they look with some alarm on Mr. Gladstone's statement that he is prepared to consider the matter. The Parnellites would not vote for a Bill which provided for the separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland, and the great bulk of the Anti-Parnellites would follow their example."

ULSTER PRESS OPINION.

The Belfast *Northern Whig* says:—"No such proposal was ever made, and Mr. Gladstone never alluded to the Irish Nationalists as concurring or acquiescing in many such proposal. He only once mentioned Ulster, and that was in introducing the Bill. He has never since referred to it. Is he now prepared to give a separate Government to Ulster, and are the Nationalists prepared to acquiesce in any such offer? They are certainly not. The plain fact is that Mr. Gladstone sees another General Election imminent, and that he wishes to represent to British constituencies that the Ulster Unionist members will not accept Home Rule for themselves in a separate form nor give Home Rule to other provinces. Ulster Unionist members ought to be very careful to avoid getting into this trap.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

There are now (May 5) 31 pages of amendments to the Home Rule Bill. The Speaker has been engaged in examining the different proposed Instructions to the Committee. He will on Monday give his decision respecting them; but it is understood (says the *Standard*) that all except two or three will be ruled either out of order or unnecessary.

"GENERAL" BOOTH AND HIS CRITICS.

SPEAKING at the opening of a new South London shelter on May 4th 'General' Booth said:—'When you are looking at men and women who are reduced to vice you must remember that to a large extent that vice has been born of their poverty and misfortune. Society has in a very poor manner attempted to meet her obligations by the casual-ward system, and though I am not here to abuse any institutions, I do hope that that system will be looked into.' He was making some inquiries on his own account; and he thought that as a result he should be able to awaken the public conscience. Casual wards, he declared' drove men to vice and crime, for they would sooner go to prison than suffer the ignominy and the hardships they were put to in those institutions. The labour task he vigorously condemned. In one year 433 men were sent to prison because they would not or could not break 15cwt. of stones. Answering criticisms upon the shelters the General said the officials kept them as clean as possible. We don't refuse men who are dirty, we try to make them clean; we don't refuse men who are wicked, we try to make them good; we don refuse men who are lazy. we try to make them work at least as hard as people in the West-end'

A dreadful complaint has been preferred against the Head Master of Eton by one of the parents, says "Echo" who is horrified to learn that the Head Master, in his address to Confirmation candidates, has made an attack upon Fasting Communion, stating positively that there is no necessity for it. This is very sad; but it would have been sadder still if he had taught his boys that Fasting Communion is necessary, although the formularies of the Church of England nowhere enjoin it.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOWE.

MR. A. PATCHETT MARTIN, whose "Life and Letters of Viscount Sherbrooke" are issued in two volumes by Messrs. Longsmans, Green, and Co., is a fortunate biographer. Writes a Reviewer,—he has been able to place in the forefront of his book a valuable chapter of autobiography. Lord Sherbrook took wrote this with type-writing machine, in which he as much interest as in the bicycle, his dislike of innovation not apparently extending to mechanical devices. Lord Selborne has given Mr. Martin a sketch of sixty years friendship with the subject of the memoir. The master of Ballol has sent his tribute to a scholarly friend, and Sir John Simon and others are actual contributors to these volumes. Besides Lord Sherbrookes relatives, Mr. Patchett Martin counts among the correspondents who have aided him friends and colleagues of the late statesman whose names, both by their number and their weight, make quite an imposing preface.

While Lord Sherbrooke was still Robert Lowe, and held a seat in the House of Commons, he got up one night from the front Opposition Bench to make what was always expected when he rose—a brilliant and incisive attack on his opponents. His opening justified the anticipation, and the rank and file behind him were in high spirits at the prospect of a slashing speech. Suddenly he appeared to stumble over his notes, his hesitation became painful, the friendly help tendered to him was of no avail, and at last the discomfited speaker sat down. The sensation in the House of Commons caused by this breakdown was most painful, and deep sympathy was felt with the sufferer, whose failure was generally attributed to his well-known defect of sight, which had rendered his notes unmanageable. It seems that Mr. Lowe did not attribuute it to the same cause. Mr. Goschen has related to Mr. Martin how he met Mr. Lowe the next day, and said to him, "I hear that you suddenly felt ill in the House yesterday when you were speaking." "No," he replied, "there was no illness; it was only Anno Domini!" "But I heard that your notes got into confusion, and that this put you out." "No," said he, "the notes were really a help to me, because, I tried to disguise my breakdown by pretending confusion in my papers." "He told me this," says Mr. Goschen, "with his usual bright smile, and with that great pluck which sustained him in his trials."

Though Mr. Lowe would not allow his friend to have it so, it could not be doubted by any one who witnessed that painful scene of March 31st, 1879, that Mr. Lowe's physical misfortune prevented his self-recovery. As this misfortune was the first thing observable in the interesting personality of Lord Sherbroke, he himself has not shrunk from giving it an early place in his autobiographical sketch. He was an albino, a misfortune which he shared with an older sister. His own description is as follows;

The peculiarity of my eyes consists in the total absence of colouring matter; this occasions, of course, especially in a man, a very marked peculiarity of complexion, amounting in early youth to something of effeminacy. For this evil, however, I have found age a sovereign cure; but as the absence of colouring matter extends to the eye, it necessarily occasions a great impatience of light. The eyelids must always be nearly closed, and so I have never been able to enjoy the luxury of staring any one full in the face. Of course this intolerance of light must be attended with something very closely approaching to pain. I cannot even conceive the state of a person to whom sight is a function free from all pain and distress, but as I have no standard to measure by I may exaggerate my misfortune. The cause of this annoyance is the total absence of what is called the pigmentum nigrum, the dark rim which surrounds the pupil of the eye and absorbs the rays of light which are not needed for the act of vision, and only confuse and disturb it. But, in addition to this defect, I had to contend with a malformation of the eye; one eye has never been available to me for reading, and the other was hypermetropic—that is, the refracting power was so slight that the focus must be very near the back of my head. I began life, in fact, very much in the state of persons who have been couched for cataract with the additional disqualifications that had only one eye to rely upon, and that had no pigmentum nigrum to protect it.

Lord Sherbrooke vividly describes his school-days, with Lord Selborne as his schoolmate and the college life in which Mr. Gladstone shared, speaking at the Oxford Union, as far as mere elocution went just as well as he does now in 1876, and "even then giving full promise of all he has since achieved. The following was Mr. Lowe's examination in Divinity, as related by himself:

Examiner: 'Which gave the better counsel to Rehoboam, the old men or the young men?

I: 'The old men. It was quite right to lighten the taxation.

Examiner: Did not Solomon obtain large revenues by commerce?

I: 'I don't think so. Princes have, as Adam Smith tells us, always been bad traders; we do not know what he exported to Ophir, but he brought back gold and silver, mere articles of luxury, and monkeys and peacocks, not, I apprehend, a very profitable consignment. (A laugh.)

Examiner: 'Still, the country is described as being very prosperous under his government, and the revenue is described as being large.

I: "Yes, but then see how it was squandered: there was the Temple, the Golden Throne, and the Sea of Gold, and the lions, and the cherubim, and the mercy seat."

Examiner: "Still, that hardly bears out the opinion of the old men."

I: "No sir. There was besides the support of 300 wives and 700 concubines. We often see a man ruined by one wife: surely a thousand women were enough to ruin a whole country." (A general roar of laughter.)

Examiner: "Thank you, Sir, Your examination has been very pleasing."

Before he was called to the Bar Mr. Lowe had to give up reading by by candle light and was never able to read by it afterwards, on which fact his reflection is: "When I think of all things I might have known if I had not had this misfortune, I am astonished how persons who have all their winter evenings to themselves contrive to know so little." To his misfortunes, Mr. Lowe had to add the advice of men who told him he would lose his sight in seven years, and who sent him, with his nervousness about his eyes, to the dazzling glare of Austrian summers. As his defect of sight was his greatest misfortune, so Mr. Lowe thought it the least appreciated by the public. His description of the helplessness and loss of friendship thus occasioned to him is pathetic. especially in its conclusion which we here quote:

My dear and l

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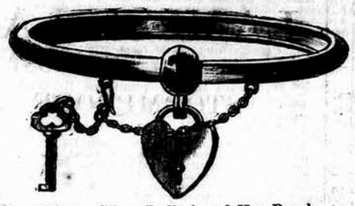

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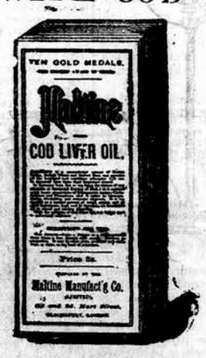

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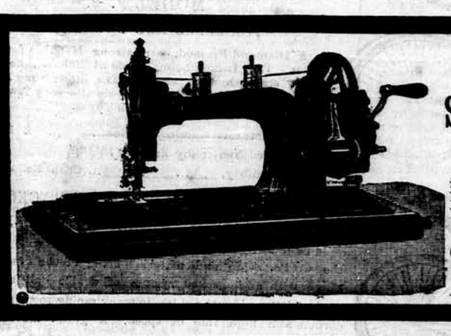

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FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one mere bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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NOTICES.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Rep. ts* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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BIRMINGHAM.

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TRADE MARK.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

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"PREMIER" CYCLES,
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
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COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.

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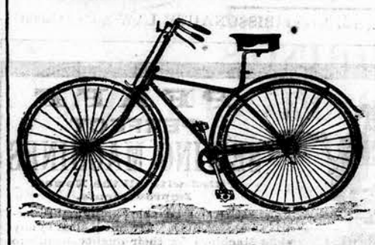
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



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"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY'

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Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price..... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona..... Rs. 335 cash

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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
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These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
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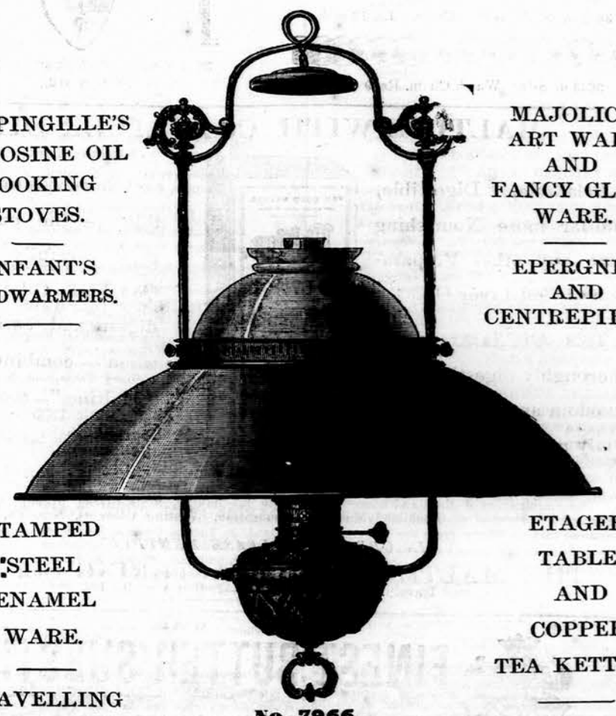

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"LION & SUN" Elastics.

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
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